SHOUT
SHARE
IT

THE

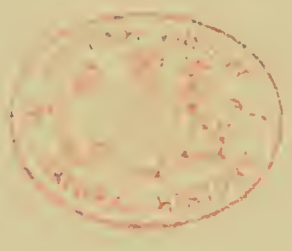
BOTANICAL EXCHANGE CLUB

OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

REPORT FOR 1893.

BY

JAMES GROVES, *F.L.S.*



PRINTED BY JAMES COLLINS & CO., 4, SOUTHGATE, MANCHESTER;
AND 21, MINCING LANE, LONDON, E.C.
1894.

THE BOTANICAL EXCHANGE CLUB OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

REPORT OF THE DISTRIBUTOR FOR 1893.

The number of specimens contributed is slightly in excess of the average of the past few years. It is gratifying to notice on the whole an improvement in the specimens, both as regards selection and drying and the quantity sent with each label, but there are still a few members whose parcels leave much to be desired. Mr. Rogers's remarks as to the size and substance of the papers sent between specimens, under the genus *Rubus* (p. 404) would apply equally to other plants. In these days when waste paper is so plentiful it is surely not much to ask that members should send their specimens between papers large enough and stout enough to protect them from injury, instead of the small and flimsy pieces frequently received.

The usefulness of the Club would be greatly enhanced if members would, in the case of critical species, send a fair number of specimens, say twenty or thirty of each. Of the plants contributed last year nearly one-half were represented by less than ten specimens.

The best thanks of the Club are due to the following gentlemen, who have acted as referees for the critical genera; to the Rev. W. Moyle Rogers, who very kindly undertook the determination of the *Rubi* and the editing of the notes thereon; to Mr. F. J. Hanbury, who went through the whole of the specimens of *Hieracia*; to Professors Crépin, Hackel, and Haussknecht, who reported on the Roses, Grasses, and *Epilobia* respectively; to Mr. Arthur Bennett, who examined the *Potamogetones*, most of the *Carices*, and a number of other plants; to Dr. Buchanan White, who examined the Willows; and to Messrs. Bailey, E. G. Baker, Beeby, Nicholson, and Townsend for their kind assistance and notes on various critical plants.

The following is a list of the parcels received:—

	No. of Specimens.
Mr. J. E. Bagnall, *A.L.S.*	44
Mr. Charles Bailey, *F.L.S.*	125
Mr. W. H. Beeby, *F.L.S.*	26
Mr. Henry Bromwich	129
Capt. A. H. Wolley Dod, *F.A.*	393
Mr. G. Claridge Druce, *M.A.*, *F.L.S.*	116
Rev. H. E. Fox, *M.A.*	142
Mr. Alfred Fryer	38
Mr. H. D. Geldart	28
Mr. J. E. Griffith, *F.L.S.*, *F.R.A.S.*	384
Mr. James Groves, *F.L.S.*	255
Mr. F. J. Hanbury, *F.L.S.*	130
Mr. H. C. Levinge, *M.A.*, *J.P.*, *D.L.*	176
Rev. Augustin Ley, *M.A.*	422
Rev. E. F. Linton, *M.A.*	185
Rev. W. R. Linton, *M.A.*	382
Rev. E. S. Marshall, *M.A.*, *F.L.S.*	272
Mr. J. Cosmo Melvill, *M.A.*, *F.L.S.*	41
Mr. F. T. Mott, *F.R.G.S.*	16
Rev. R. P. Murray, *M.A.*	188
Rev. W. Hunt Painter	40
Miss C. E. Palmer	146
Rev. W. H. Purchas	15
Rev. W. Moyle Rogers, *M.A.*, *F.L.S.*	80
Mr. R. W. Scully, *F.L.S.*	40
Mr. W. A. Shoolbred	147
Mr. A. Somerville, *B.Sc.*, *F.L.S.*	28
Capt. J. H. A. Steuart	54
Mr. S. A. Stewart	40
Miss R. F. Thompson	35
Mr. J. A. Wheldon	41
Mr. J. W. White, *F.L.S.*	80
TOTAL	4,238

October, 1894.

JAMES GROVES.

Thalictrum saxatile, D. C. Little Trees Hill, Gogmagogs, Cambs., 8th September, 1891. Coll., G. Goode; comm., J. H. A. Steuart. Mr. Arthur Bennett, in the Report for 1891, refers this to *T. collinum*, Wallr.—J. G.

Ranunculus fluitans, Lam. Brailsford, S. Derby, August, 1888, and September, 1889. Form with hairy receptacles. See 'B.E.C. Report,' 1888, p. 198, and 'Watson Report,' 1888, p. 2. Specimens were submitted to Mr. Hiern, in 1893. He pronounces them, in spite of their hairy receptacle, to be *fluitans*. Thus the gulf between *fluitans* and *peltatus* appears to be bridged by intermediates.—Wm. R. Linton.

R. peltatus, Schrank? Basingstoke Canal, near Byfleet Station, Surrey, 6th May, 1893.—E. S. Marshall. "The number of undeveloped carpels, and the weak peduncles, rather suggest its being a hybrid, with *R. peltatus* as one of the parents, but the knowledge of hybrids in this genus is too incomplete to allow of a satisfactory determination without more mature specimens, and information as to the species occurring in the locality."—H. and J. Groves.

R. Baudotii, Godr. × *Drouetii*, Godr. Ditch, Plumstead Marshes, W. Kent, 2nd June, 1877.—H. Groves. For many years we have suspected the hybrid origin of this plant, and this year (1894) we have satisfied ourselves that such is the case, and that the parents are *R. Baudotii* and *R. Drouetii*, with which species it occurs. We have collected several other forms which we think bear unmistakable evidence of being hybrids, but wish to examine a much larger number of specimens before writing further on the subject. We shall be glad if members will collect any apparently hybrid forms, being careful also to collect specimens of all the species occurring with them. Small and incomplete specimens of these plants are utterly useless for determination. It is necessary that they should be fully matured, and this is not usually the case until six or eight heads of carpels have been produced on each branch. Care should be taken to note particulars of the habitat, as to depth of water, and whether running or still, also whether the plant is crowded or otherwise.—H. and J. Groves.

R. petiolaris, Marshall. Margin of small loch, Rannoch Muir, near King's House, Argyll, 27th July, 1893. Coll., E. S. Marshall and W. A Shoolbred; comm., W. A. Shoolbred.

R. Steveni, Andrz. Estick Burn, Ollaberry, Shetland, July, 1889. I send a few specimens of this, but they do not show the creeping root-stock which is so characteristic of the plant. Mr. F. Townsend concurred in referring them to *R. Steveni*, in an aggregate sense as distinct from *R. Boræanus*; possibly each may have several varieties, unless, indeed, their mutations are mere states. In seedlings grown from Shetland *Steveni*, the cotyledons are round, or broader than long, and emarginate; in those of Surrey *Boræanus*, they are ovate, or oblong-ovate, and distinctly longer than broad.—W. H. Beeby.

R. muricatus, L. Prestwich, Lancashire, June, 1893. This has occurred as a semi-naturalized alien for many years (1875-1893) at Prestwich, no doubt imported with other seed. I send a few

specimens, which were very fine last year. I have noticed the plant in the same way at Charleston, U.S.A., where it is quite naturalized.—J. Cosmo Melvill.

Caltha palustris, L., var. *Guerangerii* (Boreau). "Castle Mote," by "White Water" River, North Warnborough, Odiham, N. Hants, 13th April and 2nd May, 1893.—C. E. Palmer. "I should call this a small form of typical *C. palustris*."—W. H. Beeby. I cannot refrain from drawing attention to the excellence of these specimens, both as regards the selection and drying, and the quantity sent for each specimen. In determining critical plants, it is much more satisfactory to see complete examples, and several of them, rather than the single scraps so often sent.—J. G.

C. palustris, L., var. *læta* (Schott). Near Shirley, S. Derby, May, 1889, and May and June, 1892. See 'B.E.C. Report,' 1889, p. 244. Transplanted into the garden it retains the two characteristics of non-contiguous sepals and straight-beaked follicles.—W. R. Linton. "Since Dr. Beck's 'Revision,' Dr. Huth has published (Berlin 1891) a 'Monograph of the genus *Caltha*,' in which *C. læta*, Schott, is reduced to a variety of *C. palustris*, and *C. Guerangerii*, to a form of his v. *typica* of the same species. Now that I have specimens of *C. læta*, I think that Mr. Linton's plant must come under *C. Guerangerii*, as he at first thought.—W. H. Beeby.

C. palustris, L. var. *procumbeus*, Beck. Rothiemurchus Forest, Easterness, 31st May, 1892. Not well illustrating the var. as the rootlets at the node have not developed, but would have done so.—A. Somerville. "Mr. Somerville is probably correct in thinking that his plant would have rooted at the nodes later on; assuming this to be so, I should refer the plant to var. *radicans* rather than to var. *procumbens*, but I only know the latter from Dr. Huth's description. Dr. Huth describes four rooting varieties of *C. palustris*, but these probably pass gradually into each other, judging from my experience of rooting forms in Shetland."—W. H. Beeby.

Barbarea ——. Shiplake, and Marcham, Berks., May, July and August, 1893. I have sent this plant of our shady stream sides, which is referred to *B. vulgaris*, Br., var. *divaricata*; on account of its near resemblance to *B. arcuata*, Reichb. The ripe seeds of our plant are shorter and broader than those of Reichenbach's type plant. Is the difference in the shape of the seeds constant?—G. Claridge Druce. I should say *B. vulgaris*; very like a plant from Thursley labelled var. *divaricata* by Mr. Watson.—J. G.

B. intermedia, Boreau. Near Witley, Surrey, 10th June, 1893. Passed by Svanté Murbeck as correct.—E. S. Marshall.

Arabis petræa, Lam. var. *hispida*, DC. Near the top of Larig Pass, Cairngorms, Easterness, at alt. 2,600 ft. 21st July, 1892.—A. Somerville.

A. petræa, Lam. var. *grandifolia*, Druce. Alpine cliffs, Ben a Chleibh, Argyll, 5th August, 1893.—W. A. Shoolbred. Ben Laoigh, Mid Perth, 7th August, 1893.—R. W. Scully. It would appear

from Mr. Bennett's note in 'Journal of Botany' 1894, p. 114, that the correct name for this variety is *ambigua*, Fries ('Mant.' 3. p. 77). —J. G.

Cardamine palustris, Petermann. Binsey meadows, Berks, May, 1893. Dr A. von Kerner and Dr. Wettstein agree in accepting the above naming. It may be remembered, in the 'Schedæ ad Floram Exsiccatam Austro-Hungaricam' iii. p. 73 (1884), that Kerner points out that "the *C. pratensis* of 'Flora Danica' fasc. xvii. t. 1039 (1790), and *C. pratensis* in Swartz 'Svensk Botanik,' t. 350, mean a plant in which the radical leaves have from five to eight pairs of sessile leaflets which are rounded at the base but not cordately emarginate. *C. pratensis*, in Sm. 'Eng. Bot.' tab. 776 (1800), is a plant with pinnate radical leaves with three pairs of distinctly stalked cordate leaflets. Petermann ('Deutschland Flora,' p. 32 (1849), was the first who distinguished the plant figured by Smith in E. B. (and reproduced by Syme in E. B. vol. i. pl. 109), which has flowers which are usually lilac, while the plant of the 'Fl. Danica' are usually white. Petermann gave the name of *C. palustris* to his plant which is of more frequent occurrence in western and southern Europe than the true *C. pratensis*, but it occurs with it here and there. The geographical distribution of these two Cardamines and their nearest allied species, as far as it is at present known, present the following interesting conditions—*C. pratensis*, L. occupies the largest area, spreading from Labrador and Lapland through the whole of the north of Europe and being the only species of the genus. Further southwards in western and central Europe it is associated with *C. palustris*, Peterm. becoming less common, and being at last superseded by it." When I read the above interesting account of the two plants, I thought it would be well to examine the British specimens in the light of Kerner's statements My friend Mr. Knox, of Forfar, sent me a considerable gathering from the neighbourhood of that town, but these proved to be only *C. palustris*, which is the common plant of Oxon, Berks and Northamptonshire, and probably of England generally, and which I have collected as far north as Glen Spean in Westerness. In fact, I examined many hundreds of plants in many parts of Britain before I came across the true *C. pratensis*, which I saw in small quantity in Cothill moor, Berks, since then I have gathered it in Western Ross, and a specimen from near Tynehead, gathered by Prof. Bayley Balfour, and preserved in Herb. Oxon, is probably the same plant. Kerner and Wettstein, to whom I submitted the Forfar plants, said that they consider them to be *C. palustris* but with the leaflets of the radical leaves not so distinctly cordate as usual. Our Berks and Oxon plants have them distinctly cordate. My experience, limited though it may be, goes to show that these characters are not sufficiently permanent to warrant specific rank. In fact, a large series of specimens will show that a plant with three pairs of leaflets may, or may not, have them cordate, or may, or may not, have them sessile, while the flowers in each series may be white or lilac. I believe that British botanists, who may not already have seen Kerner's paper, will thank my friend Mr. Garnsey for kindly translating the above note which I have

abridged. Attention being drawn to the above plants will, at any rate, assist us to form an opinion as to the distinctness of the two forms, and to their distribution in the British Isles.—G. CLARIDGE DRUCE.

Cochlearia. A dwarf microphylline form, abundant about Walton Gaol, Lancs., April and October, 1893.—J. A. WHELDON. I suppose this is only a small state of *C. officinalis*, although many of the stem leaves are stalked, and all the parts of the plant are so minute. It would be desirable to cultivate it, as perhaps its peculiarities are due to the habitat. The shape of the leaves and of the fruit seems to vary greatly in this and the allied species or forms, and perhaps Boswell's plan of uniting *officinalis*, *alpina* and *danica* under the single species *polymorpha* was the most satisfactory.—J. G.

Cochlearia ——. Garden, Milford, 9th May, 1893. This is the plant (from Ben Lawers) for which the name *C. arctica*, Fries, has been suggested; but it does not agree with specimens from Th. M. Fries in herb. Brit. Mus. I have cultivated this since 1887, and found it very constant, also coming true from seed. Though nearly allied to *C. alpina*, Watson, and *C. danica*, L., it keeps distinct from both, and is remarkable in early spring for its compact habit, due to the crowded root-leaves, which often form (in cultivation) a dense cushion, four or five inches across. I regret being able to send so few specimens.—E. S. MARSHALL. I have omitted Mr. Marshall's ms. name for this plant from the Report, as I will not be an accessory to the mischievous practice of publishing names without any valid descriptions. It may be allowable to give provisional ms. names to plants in one's own herbarium, but the issue of plants so labelled, and, much more, the publication of the names, is extremely undesirable, as tending to increase the difficulties of working out synonymy already rendered needlessly complicated by the number of ill-considered 'new species' with more or less unsatisfactory descriptions. If a plant is sufficiently distinct to be named, it is certainly worth describing, and indeed figuring as well, and, if the discriminator is uncertain on the point, it is far better to refer to the plant by describing its supposed peculiarities than to add another to the vast limbo of still-born species. If Mr. Marshall is anxious to put in a claim for specific rank for his Cochlearia before he has investigated sufficiently to describe it, it would be less harmful to refer to it as "sp. nov.," or better, "sp. nov.?"—J. G.*

Sisymbrium officinale, Scop. var. *leiocarpum*, DC. Wilmington 24th June), and Plumstead Marshes (9th July, 1893), West Kent. Lane near Willaston, Cheshire, 1st August, 1893. I have noticed this variety in a good many places usually easily recognisable by its green, not greyish, pods, but it is usually in single specimens. At Willaston, however, the lane was full of it, and I did not see any of the type. It seems hardly worth varietal distinction.—A. H. WOLLEY

* Since this note has been in type, Mr. Marshall has described and figured the plant ('Journ. Bot.,' Oct., 1894, p. 289, t. 345-6,) under a fresh name, *C. micacea*. —J. G.

Dod. I have found the variety in fair quantity occurring intermixed with the type but conspicuously distinct from it at Staithes, N. Yorks. I do not think much importance should be attached to a glabrous, or nearly glabrous state of a plant which does not differ in any other particular, but it seems more noteworthy when the two forms grow in the same locality under precisely similar conditions than when they occur in different habitats.—J. G.

Sisymbrium officinarum Erysimum, Crantz; var. *leiocarpon*. On waste ground near the beach at Ullapool, West Ross, July, 1893. This was a new species to the county—the variety I had not previously found in Britain, although I have long been looking out for it, I gathered it some years ago at Meran in Austria. At Ullapool it was the prevailing form, but at Jeantown, in the same county, the type, which has pubescent siliquas, alone occurred.—G. Claridge Druce. I cannot imagine why Mr. Druce employs Crantz's clumsy trinomial name for the species.—J. G.

Erysimum repandum, Linn. Garden, Birstal Hill, Leicester, July, 1893. During the last few years this plant has become quite naturalized in my garden as an abundant weed. The difference between the stellate hairs of the stem and those of the leaves is very noticeable. The former having two points directed upward and downward, the latter with three or sometimes four points radiating in the usual stellate manner. What are the precise characters by which this is distinguished from *E. cheiranthoides*?—F. T. Mott. Why not ordinary *E. cheiranthoides*? It does not in the least resemble *E. repandum* which, apart from the usually conspicuously repand-dentate leaves, has a short fruitstalk as thick as the fruit itself, and has the mature pods spreading at almost a right angle with the stem.—J. G.

Brassica Erucastrum, Vill. Railway bank, Milverton, Warwickshire, Aug. 1893.—H. Bromwich. "Mr. Bromwich's plant is not *Brassica Erucastrum*, Vill. = *Erucastrum obtusangulum*, Rchb. It is *Eruca sativa*, Lam., and as the seeds are arranged semi-biserially I suppose it will rank under *E. longirostris*, Uechtritz. In Buser's 'Supplementum' to Boissier's 'Flora Orientalis,' page 66, there is the following remark under *E. sativa*:—"Ab hâc specie cl. Uechtritz ('Œst. Bot. Zeit.' 1874, p. 133) distinguit *E. longirostrem* ob petala angustiora, siliquas angustiores rostro fructum æquante vel superante, semina obscuris biseriata, etc., huic præter plantam ex Hispaniâ australi Atticam et Sibth. tab. 646 adnumerans, sed illæ notæ mihi non firmæ videntur et transitus non desunt." Reichenbach's figure of the pod of *E. sativa* shows the seeds in two rows ('Icones Floræ Germ. et Helvet.' Vol. 2, tab. lxxxii., f. 4,421.)"—Charles Bailey. The authority for the name of *Brassica Erucastrum* is Linn., not Vill.—J. G.

Cerastium triviale, Link var. *alpestre*, Lindbl. Ben Lawers, M. Perth, 4th August, 1893—A. Somerville. The less hairy form of *C. alpinum*, L.—J. G.

C. alpinum, L. var. *pubescens*, Syme. Ben Lawers, M. Perth, 4th August, 1893.—A. Somerville. Var. *lanatum*, I should say.—J. G.

Arenaria serpyllifolia, L. var. *glutinosa*, Koch. Shoebury Common, S. Essex, 4th June, 1893. I send this rather to elicit information. It closely resembles plants I sent last year from near The Needles, I. of. Wight, but is scarcely more glandular than those from Old Castle (not Old Garth) Mill. There was some difference of opinion among the critics as to the varietal name of the plant. Koch in 'Syn. Fl. Germ. et Helv.' p. 101 says of var. *glutinosa* "minor, erecta vel adscendens, superne pilis glanduliferis tecta" which might include almost any glandular form.—A. H. Wolley Dod. "Dr. Boswell referred the Isle of Wight plant from St. Helen's Spit to the b. *glutinosa* of Koch. This differs in some respects from Capt. Wolley Dod's plant, which nevertheless I think is rightly named."—F. Townsend.

Sagina apetala, L. var. *prostrata*, Bab. On gravel walks, "The Yews," Odiham, N. Hants., 26th June, 1893. In more shady places it assumes the upright form.—C. E. Palmer. "A not uncommon form and rightly referred to Babington's v. *prostrata*."—F. Townsend.

Malva rotundifolia, L. (autumnal state). Roadside waste, Milford, Surrey, 13th June, 1893. A very marked and distinct-looking plant when growing. Mostly with an erect central stem about 2 ft. high, the lateral stems being decumbent. Very floriferous.—E. S. Marshall.

M. borealis, Wallm. Near Plum Lane, Plumstead, W. Kent, 9th July, 1893. A very different looking plant from those I sent last year, and evidently annual. Last year's was, I believe, a biennial form. I think it is best distinguished from *M. parviflora*, of which I also send a few sheets, by the following characters, derived from an examination with Mr. E. G. Baker, of the specimens in the British Museum Herbarium:—Its carpels are rather rounded on the back, but their edges are acute, and though usually conspicuously reticulate-rugose, they are less so than in *parviflora*, and sometimes inconspicuously so; its pedicels are much longer, and sepals scarcely, if at all, accrescent after flowering. Its leaves are very like those of *rotundifolia*, only obscurely lobed. *M. parviflora* has the edges of its reticulate-rugose carpels very prominent, sometimes so much so that the back is almost concave; its pedicels are very short, rarely longer than the calyx; its sepals are considerably accrescent, and lobes of leaves extend to from a quarter to a third the depth of the lamina. *M. verticillata*, L., much resembles *M. parviflora*, but the backs of the carpels are convex, their edges being scarcely acute; the lamina of the leaves are longer than broad, not subrotund as in the other two species.—A. H. Wolley Dod.

M. parviflora, L. Waste ground near Faversham Station, E. Kent, 19th August, 1893.—A. H. Wolley Dod.

M. nicæensis, All. Cultivated field in light sandy soil, Porchester, S. Hants, 1st September, 1893. No doubt a casual, but in some quantity over a piece of land which the tenant assured my brother and myself had been sown *three* times during the season, when I asked him what crop had been intended. To us the result was interesting: weeds abounded, including *Malva parviflora* L., an unrecognised *Melilotus*, *Chenopodium ficifolium* (new to S. Hants, but suspiciously

like a casual, in such company), *Setaria viridis*, and two or three obvious aliens; and *M. nicæensis* more plentiful than the others, developing in one case to a height of three feet or more.—E. F. Linton. Also sent by the Rev. W. R. Linton.

Tilia platyphyllos, Scop. High Tor, Matlock, Derbyshire, August, 1893.—J. H. A. Steuart. "Correct."—G. Nicholson.

Medicago lupulina, L. A sericeous form from calcareous and greensand cliffs, Folkestone, E. Kent. July-September, 1893. This silky pubescent state of a common plant is very strikingly observed at Folkestone on the undercliff and elsewhere, the plant in some states being dwarfed and rigid and quite white with pubescence, in other larger specimens intermediate between that and the usual form. At first, till I saw the fructifications, I considered it quite another species. —J. Cosmo Melvill.

Lathyrus hirsutus, L. Near Fordingbridge, S. Hants, 3rd July, 1893. Well established in a locality which was not entirely free from suspicion, but where it would seem to have grown for several years, the ground not being in cultivation. Why should it not be native? Mr. Townsend records its occurrence, though he gives it merely as a casual, in the 'Hants Flora.' A plant or two was discovered this year in another locality by Mr. Alfred Hudson, near Christ Church; in my Fordingbridge station it was plentiful, and very fine, some of the larger plants furnishing four or five good specimens.—E. F. Linton.

Lathyrus ——. Railway bank (one patch), Hill Wootton, Warwickshire, September, 1893.—H. Bromwich. *L. tuberosus*, L.—J. G.

Rubus. The work of the Rubi Referee would be greatly lightened, and the satisfactoriness of his determinations and suggestions proportionately increased, if the members would take pains to send only good and *representative specimens*, and to place them always on *papers stout enough and large enough to bear them safely*. Far too often he has only broken scraps of badly selected pieces to judge from; and then he must choose between giving no opinion and making what is only too likely to prove a misleading guess. Both panicles and stem pieces should be well developed, and are most satisfactory when fairly *average* representatives of the plant sent. There is, of course, least room left for uncertainty when panicles show both flower and fruit, and stem pieces mature leaves from near the middle of the shoot. Other less satisfactory pieces *in addition* may sometimes help a referee; but if in any case a member can feel justified in sending only such pieces, he should at least press them carefully and supply them in extra quantity.—W. M. Rogers.

R. ammobius, Focke. A very few plants in one spot only, in a thicket by the lake in Castlewellan Park, Co. Down, 4th August, 1893; and previously in same place by Stewart and Praeger, 1891. I could not find it elsewhere in the grounds, and this is the only Irish station known.—S. A. Stewart. "*R. suberectus!*"—Dr. Focke.

R. sulcatus, Vest. Dullar Wood, Dorset, May to August, 1893.—R. P. Murray. Rightly named no doubt, though too weak (especially in stem pieces) to be characteristic.—W. M. R.

Rubus ——. Wet woods, Titley, Herefordshire, 31st July, 1893. Confined to *wet* woods and thickets in Herefordshire. Petals white, stamens white, exceeding the greenish styles.—AUGUSTIN LEY. "A form of the *nitidus* group not exactly corresponding with any named sub-species I know. It is near the *R. divaricatus*, P. J. Muell., (not Genev.)"—Dr. Focke. I agree with Mr. Ley in thinking it very difficult to separate this and similar plants which he has collected in wet thickets in Herefordshire and Gloucestershire from a Coughton Marsh one which Dr. Focke named *leucandrus* for us in 1891. But a positive determination from dried specimens only is often impossible in the case of plants gathered in such exceptional localities.—W. M. R.

R. cariensis, Rip. & Genev. From three North Devon localities, viz., Parracombe, near Lynton, and near Bideford, July and October, 1892, 1893.—R. P. MURRAY. *All* the plant which, on Dr. Focke's suggestion, we are calling by this name, and certainly very near a French specimen in my herbarium, thus named by Genevier for the late Prof. Clavaud.—W. M. R.

R. rhamnifolius, W. & N., var. Near Bodorgan Station, Anglesey, August, 1893.—JNO. E. GRIFFITH. A strong form inseparable from our ordinary British *rhamnifolius*.—W. M. R.

R. rhamnifolius, W. & N., vars. 1 and 2. Near Caerhun, Bangor.—JNO. E. GRIFFITH. "Var. 1" is *R. villicaulis*, Koehl., var. *Selmeri*, Lindeb, or a form near it. "Var. 2" is *R. Lindleianus*, Lees.—W. M. R.

R. rhamnifolius, auct. brit.; E. F. Linton. Hedge in road to Seascale Hall, Seascale, S.W. Cumberland, 25th September, 1893. Not recorded in 'Topogr. Bot.' Ed. ii., p. 139, for vice-county 70.—CHARLES BAILEY. I see nothing in the panicle to separate this from *R. rhamnifolius*, but the stem pieces have a look of *R. pulcherrimus*, Neum., and the specimens were gathered too late for satisfactory determination.—W. M. R.

R. affinis, W. & N. Bournemouth, S. Hampshire, June, 1893.—W. M. ROGERS.

R. imbricatus, Hort. Near Nos Canol, Bangor, August, 1893.—J. E. GRIFFITH. *R. pulcherrimus*, Neum.—W. M. R.

R. nemoralis, P. J. Müll. Shapwick Moor, Somerset, 10th August, 1892.—R. P. MURRAY. I suppose there is no doubt that Dr. Focke is right in considering this handsome plant a var. of Mueller's *nemoralis*. It seems nearer to the form frequent in Herefordshire and in several Welsh counties, which the Rev. A. Ley proposes distinguishing as var. *Silurum*, 'Journ. Bot.' 1894, p. 142, than to what I think the typical plant in the Bournemouth neighbourhood.—W. M. R.

R. mercicus, Bagnall. Near Bethel, Anglesey, August, 1893.—J. E. GRIFFITH. Mr. Griffith showed me this plant growing near Bethel in August, 1894, and I believe that it must be kept distinct from *R. mercicus*, though as yet I have no other name to suggest.—W. M. R. Minworth, Warwickshire, 29th July, 1893.—J. E. BAGNALL. As I have stated in 'Journ. Bot.,' 1894, p. 43, I consider Mr. Bagnall's plant to be more nearly allied to *R. villicaulis* and *R. durescens* than to *R. ramosus*.—W. M. R.

Rubus villicaulis, Koehl., var. *Selmeri*, Lindeb.; E. F. Linton. Hedge, Panope, in the neighbourhood of Seascale, S. W. Cumberland. 22nd September, 1893. Descent into Lindale, on the road from Witherslack to Lindale, near Grange-on-Sands, Lake Lancashire, 30th September, 1893. Not recorded for vice-counties 70 and 69 in 'Topogr. Bot.,' p. 141.—Charles Bailey. *R. villicaulis*, Koehl. Ashopton, N.E. Derby, 19th July, 1893. The Rev. W. H. Purchas gathered this with me and agreed to the name. It is the first typical *villicaulis* I have seen for Derbyshire. Wm. R. Linton. I believe all three to be good var. *Selmeri*, Lindeb., which I have gathered near Bugsworth and New Mills, N.W. Derby.—W. M. R.

R. dumnoniensis, Bab. Branksome Park, Dorset, 15th June, 1893.—W. M. Rogers Open ground by Piddle Wood, Dorset, 24th August, 1891; and Wareham (roadside towards Bere), Dorset, 15th September, 1891.—E. F. Linton. Yes.—W. M. R.

R. erythrinus, Genev.; E. F. Linton On the banks of the canal between Limpley Stoke and Freshford, N.W. Wilts, 27th July, 1893.—Charles Bailey. Yes.—W. M. R.

R. latifolius, Bab. Near Ty Croes Station, Anglesey, August, 1893.—J. E. Griffith. "I have named this plant for Mr. Griffith. It resembles in every respect a specimen sent by Mr. Bloxam as *latifolius*."—Dr. Focke. Seen by Dr. Focke and me *in situ* in August, 1894.—W. M. R.

R. latifolius, Bab. Near Bethesda, July, 1893. Dr. Focke remarks, "a variety with greyish underside of the leaves."—J. E. Griffith. Does not this hairy-stemmed plant belong rather to the *Silvatici*?—W. M. R. "Near our German *R. silvaticus*, which has, however, a more compound panicle, and a somewhat different foliage."—Dr. Focke. Others besides myself will, I venture to think, be interested in the following remarks which Dr. Focke kindly wrote to me on this species in December last: "I am disposed to believe in the existence of such a species as *R. latifolius*. I know it from the description, and from a specimen once sent by Mr. Bloxam. I saw a few more specimens, which I put under that species, from Scotland and N. England. The general habit of the plant reminds one of *R. macrophyllus*, or *R. leucandrus*, but the panicle usually is very simple, and the lateral leaflets are *nearly sessile*. The leaves of the typical plant are green beneath, but I received a specimen from North Wales, gathered by Mr. Griffith, having some greyish felt on the underside of the young leaves." If it was at Bethesda that Mr. Griffith gathered his *latifolius* with greyish felted leaves, perhaps it grows there, intermixed with the *silvaticus*-like form now sent to the Club. The panicle of the latter certainly bears considerable resemblance to the true plant.—W. M. R.

R. argentatus, P. J. Muell. Foxholes Wood, Bailie Gate, Dorset, 4th July, 1891. New County Record.—R. P. Murray. "Poor *R. argentatus*."—Dr. Focke.

R. thyrsoideus, Wimm. Repton, Derbyshire, 6th July, 1893. The Rev. W. Moyle Rogers has named this plant thus in an aggregate sense as it does not appear to him to agree with *R. candicans*, Weihe,

or *R. thyrsanthus*, Focke, which Dr. Focke says are the two principal forms of *thyrsoideus*. This is the plant recorded in my 'Contribution to the Flora of Derbyshire' (p. 44) under this name. I also met with it in an old quarry at Stanton-by-Bridge, perhaps Mr. Purchas's station.—W. H. PAINTER. "Indeed *R. thyrsoideus*, Wimm."—Dr. Focke.

Rubus micans, Gren. and Godr. Near Valley, Holyhead, August, 1893.—J. E. GRIFFITH. The pieces sent me with this label cannot possibly go to *R. micans*. They were too advanced (or too burnt up) when collected for certain determination, but they seem to belong to the *pulcherrimus-nemoralis* group.—W. M. R.

R. leucostachys, Sm.; E. F. Linton. In the woods, in shade and in open places, near Monkton Combe, N.W. Wilts, 22nd July, 1893. Hedge near the Railway Station, Drigg, S.W. Cumberland, 22nd September, 1893. Not recorded for vice counties 7 and 70 in 'Top Bot.' p. 140.—CHARLES BAILEY. All *R. leucostachys*, an abundant plant in Wilts.—W. M. R.

R. pyramidalis, Kalt.; W. M. Rogers and E. F. Linton. In lane to Potterne, south of Devizes, central Wiltshire, 28th July, 1893. Species not tabulated in 'Topogr. Bot.'—CHARLES BAILEY. This must, I believe, go with the Rev. A. Ley's Dinmore Woods (Herefordshire) "*pyramidalis*, var." referred to in the Club's 1892 'Report,' p. 363. While almost indistinguishable from typical *pyramidalis* in most respects, the close mat of hair on the stem is quite abnormal for that species, strongly recalling *R. leucostachys*. Mr. Ley speaks of his plant as "widely distributed in Herefordshire;" and Mr. Griffith sends what seems the same form (under the name *R. mucronatus*, var. *trifoliatus*) from Bethesda, Carnarvonshire.—W. M. R. Since the foregoing note was written Dr. Focke has confirmed, *without qualification*, my suggestion of the name *R. pyramidalis*, Kalt., for a Lough Dan (Co. Wicklow) plant, of Mr. R. Lloyd Praeger's collecting, with the same exceptionally hairy stem as Mr. Bailey's and Mr. Ley's plants, and, so far as I can see, identical with them in other respects.—W. M. R.

R. pyramidalis, Kalt., f. *eglandulosa*. Bere Wood, Dorset, 6th July, 1893. I have sent this as an example of a form which I have found to be somewhat widely distributed (Somersetshire, Dorset, Carnarvonshire). It is quite eglandular, but seems to differ from *R. pyramidalis*, Kalt., in no other way. It (the Dorset plant) was thought by the late Mr. Briggs to be very nearly the same as the *R. hirtifolius* of 'Fl. Plym.' I think that this is not really the case. What the Plymouth plant may be is as yet somewhat uncertain. But it is not *R. pyramidalis*, and perhaps not *R. hirtifolius*.—R. P. MURRAY. I agree with Mr. Murray's remarks on this plant. It is certainly distinct from the *R. hirtifolius* of 'Fl. Plym.', whose nearest allies seem to be Focke's *R. gratus* and *R. leucandrus*. The Rev. A. Ley sends just the same plant as Mr. Murray's from Shirl Wood, Herefordshire, 31st July, 1893, and on this he has recently received the following determination from Dr. Focke:—'*R. pyramidalis*, Kalt.; somewhat more glabrous than the typical plant.'—W. M. R.

Rubus near *pyramidalis*, Kaltenbach; W. M. Rogers and E. F. Linton. Trailing in cleared places in the woods ascending to Conkwell, north-west Wiltshire, 25th July, 1893. Of specimens of this plant, and of another not sent to the Club from the banks of the canal near the aqueduct, Limpley Stoke, the Rev. E. F. Linton writes me:—"An interesting form more nearly allied to *R. pyramidalis*, Kalt., than anything we know. If you could gather it in flower it might be worth studying for description." Upon a very similar plant from the Conkwell woods, Mr. Linton remarked that it looked "like a very glandular form of *pyramidalis*, only with harsh glabrous leaves." Mr. J. W. White and the Bristol and Bath botanists might look this plant up. Starting from the canal aqueduct which crosses the River Avon, the plant is frequent on the right of the path, and in the woods to the right below Conkwell.—CHARLES BAILEY. "*R. obscurus*, Kaltenb., a variable species, but the forms formerly distinguished as *R. insericatus*, *R. rubicundus*, etc., cannot be kept distinct."—Dr. Focke.

R. podophyllus, P. J. Muell. Festiniog, North Wales, August, 1893.—J. E. GRIFFITH. Yes.—W. M. R.

R. mucronatus, Blox.; E. F. Linton. (1) Railway bank, Whitriggs, in the neighbourhood of Seascale, S.W. Cumberland, 21st September, 1893. (2) Near the cemetery in the lower road between Grange and Cartmel, Lake Lancashire, 29th September, 1893. Not recorded for vice-counties 70 and 69 in 'Top. Bot.' p. 142 (under *R. mucronulatus*, Bor.)—CHARLES BAILEY. (1) The Whitriggs plant is clearly rhamnifolian, I think; but I cannot name it more exactly without seeing better material. (2) Lake Lanc. Probably enough rightly named, though I should have preferred not giving an opinion from these late gathered specimens.—W. M. R.

R. anglosaxonicus, Gelert. Chase Wood, near Ross, Herefordshire, 24th July, 1893.—A. LEY. Buckland St. Mary, 14th July, 1893; and near Crewkerne, 21st June, 1893, Somerset.—R. P. MURRAY. Var. *raduloides*, Rogers. Worle Hill, North Somerset, July, 1893.—J. W. WHITE. All rightly named, I believe.—W. M. R.

R. anglosaxonicus, Gelert, var. *setulosus*, Rogers. Berrington Woods, 28th June, 1893, and wood hedge, Belmont, 11th August, 1893; Herefordshire.—AUGUSTIN LEY. Rightly named, I think, though neither plant is so conspicuously distinct from my var. *raduloides* as is the Howle Hill one from which my description of *setulosus* ('Journ. Bot.,' 1892, page 269) was drawn. But nowhere else have I seen this species so extraordinarily variable as in Herefordshire.—W. M. R.

R. infestus, Weihe (non Bab.) Near Bethesda, Carnarvonshire, July, 1889.—J. E. GRIFFITH. Rightly named. A very strongly armed form, with exceptionally roundish leaflets; probably growing in very sunny open ground.—W. M. R.

R. Borreri, Bell-Salt. Norden Heath, near Wareham, Dorset, 3rd August, 1892. I was introduced to this locality by the Rev. W. Moyle Rogers. Though *R. Borreri* is not asked for in the Desiderata list, this can only be from members having their herbaria supplied with the form of *R. Sprengelii* which for some years was circulated in

mistake for *R. Borreri*. The true plant, of which I now send specimens, passed under the synonym of *R. intectus* about the years 1890 and 1891.—EDWARD F. LINTON.

Rubus ——. Open rough ground, Thornbury, Herefordshire, 27th June, 1893. Petals pale pink, stamens white, exceeding the greenish styles.—AUGUSTIN LEY. This is the plant which Mr. Ley now proposes placing under *R. Borreri*, Bell-Salt, as a new var. with the name *virgultorum* (see 'Journ. Bot.,' 1894, p. 143). This seems a good arrangement, as, on the whole, its alliance with *R. Borreri* is, I think, closer than with *R. infestus*, which in some particulars it recalls.—W. M. R.

R. fuscus, W. & N., form. Hulland, Derby, August, 1892. See 1891 'Report,' p. 331. Some more satisfactory specimens sent. So far I have seen this only at Hulland, where it occurs in two places.—WM. R. LINTON. *R. fuscus*, W. and N., form approaching *R. uncinatus*, P. J. Muell.—W. M. R.

R. fuscus, W. & N., f. *hirsutissima*. Welsh Newton Common, Herefordshire, 19th June, 1893. See 1886 'Report,' p. 149.—AUGUSTIN LEY. This looks as if it might be *R. fuscus* × *leucostachys*.—W. M. R.

R. rosaceus, W. & N., var. *infecundus*, Rogers. Wood on Worle Hill, North Somerset, July, and 18th August, 1893. *R. hystrix*, W. and N., Wych Valley, West Somersetshire, 7th August, 1893.—J. W. WHITE. I agree.—W. M. R.

R. rosaceus, W. & N., var. *silvestris* (n. var.), R. P. M. Wooded glen above Porlock, Somerset, 5th September, 1892. This var. will be fully described in the next part of the 'Flora of Somerset' (now passing through the press). I learn from the Rev. W. M. Rogers that it is the same as a plant collected by Mr. J. W. White, which Dr. Focke thought "near *R. ericetorum*."—R. P. MURRAY. A common woodland form in the Lynton (North Devon) neighbourhood, differing from var. *hystrix* chiefly by its shorter broader panicle and thinner leaves.—W. M. R.

R radula, Weihe, *anglicanus*, n. var. Bournemouth, September, 1893.—W. M. ROGERS.

R. præruptorum, Boul. Near Bodorgan Station, Anglesey, August, 1893.—JNO. E. GRIFFITH. This naming was suggested to Mr. Griffith by me after seeing dried specimens in 1892. But on becoming acquainted with the living plant in 1894, Dr. Focke and I were agreed in considering it to be a strong variety of *R. radula*, Weihe, nearer to the typical plant than to any other of our named forms.—W. M. R.

R. scaber, W. & N.; form, but not typical, W. M. Rogers and E. F. Linton. On the banks of the Canal, Limpley Stoke, N.W. Wiltshire, 27th July, 1893. *R. scaber* is not recorded for vice-county 7 in 'Top. Bot.,' p. 143.—CHARLES BAILEY. I fear, after all that this cannot come under *R. scaber*, even in an aggregate sense. I rather suspect a hybrid origin.—W. M. R. "No affinity with *R. scaber*, W. et N., but very near the *R. Babingtonii* (*scaber*, Babingt.)" —Dr. Focke.

Rubus scaber, W. & N. Quarry near Dunster, Somerset, 8th September, 1892.—R. P. Murray. I know no better place for this curious plant than under an aggregate *scaber*.—W. M. R.

R. cognatus, N. E. Brown. Shady Copse, Peperharrow, Surrey, 15th August, 1893.—R. P. Murray. Plainly not separable from the Charles Hill (Surrey) plant thus named for me by Prof. Babington in 1891, though in that (as in *R. Babingtonii*, its near ally) the fruiting sepals are patent, while here they are strongly reflexed.—W. M. R.

R. debilis, Boul.? Linton Wood, Herefordshire, 20th July, 1893. See 'Report,' 1888, p. 209. This plant is referred to by Rev. W. M. Rogers ('Key,' p. 30), where he expresses doubt of its identity with plants from other parts of England to which this name has been given.—Augustin Ley. In 1888 Dr. Focke suggested *R. fuscus*, W. and N., for this, while in 1892 he considered that, except in the colour of the flowers, it recalls *R. cruentatus*, P. J. Muell. May I advise the members to keep their specimens of this and of their other doubtful Herefordshire brambles, with the hope that Dr. Focke may be able to give us further help in naming them?—W. M. R.

R. echinatus, Lindl.; E. F. Linton. Lane on road to Monkton Combe, N.W. Wilts, 24th July, 1893. Species not tabulated in 'Top. Bot.,' p. 144.—Charles Bailey. The typical plant, entered as "*rudis*" in 'Top. Bot.' For other N. Wilts localities see Preston's 'Flowering Plants of Wilts,' under "*R. rudis*, Weihe."—W. M. R.

R. sertiflorus, P. J. Müll. Rigg's Wood, Sellack, Herefordshire, 5th August, 1893. See Rogers' 'Key,' p. 28.—Augustin Ley.

R. rudis, Weihe; E. F. Linton. Field beyond the cemetery, on the road between Grange and Cartmell, Lake Lancashire, 29th September, 1893. I also collected it, 22nd September, 1893, on rocks at the foot of Hampsfield, Grange, but have not sent specimens to the Club. Not recorded for vice-county 69 in 'Top. Bot.' p. 144.—Charles Bailey. Undoubtedly *R. radula*, Weihe, and the typical plant; but the specimens were collected so late in the year as to have nearly lost all definite character;—a remark which unfortunately is true of most of Mr. Bailey's last season's Rubi gatherings for the Club.—W. M. R.

R. scaber, W. & N. Cross o' th' Hands, South Derbyshire, July and August, 1892-3. This is the bramble commented on under the name of *fuscus* in the 1892 'Report,' p. 366. On seeing this in the living state Rev. W. M. Rogers pronounced it typical *scaber*.—Wm. R. Linton. Good *scaber* I think it; but if I hastily spoke of it as "typical," I repent at leisure of my presumption.—W. M. R.

R. adornatus, P. J. Muell. = *R. atro-rubens*, Wirtg. Near Earlswood, Warwickshire, 8th August, 1893.—J. E. Bagnall. The ordinary wide-spread English form, as I understand it; as is the following from Dorset.—W. M. R.

R. adornatus, P. J. Muell. Near Verwood, Dorset, 8th August, 1893. From the same locality, and from some of the very bushes from which the specimens are taken which we are issuing in our set of Rubi to illustrate Mueller's species.—Edward F. Linton.

Rubus fusco-ater, Weihe. Welsh Newton, Herefordshire, 19th June, 1893. See 'Report,' 1880, p. 30.—AUGUSTIN LEY. Recalls the Derbyshire *fusco-ater* (see 1892 'Report,' p. 367) in some particulars, though obviously unlike it in others, and especially in the leaves, which are nearer to those of *R. scaber*. Dr. Focke has seen it, but can make no suggestion.

R. diversifolius, Lindl., var. *intensus*, Blox. Near Muggington, S. Derbyshire, September, 1891.—WM. R. LINTON. Agrees well with Lord de Tabley's description of this form in 'Journ. Bot.' 1870.—W. M. R.

R. diversifolius, Lindl. form. Shirley, South Derbyshire, September, 1892. Leaves thin, not particularly tomentose beneath. Petals white, broad; styles green; stamens white. This seems a mild form of *diversifolius*, to which Messrs. Rogers and Purchas, who saw it this summer, assented.—WM. R. LINTON.

R. ——. Bank, Beacon Hill, Trelleck, Monmouthshire, 4th July, 1893. This bramble grows in several widely separated localities in this district. It appears to be nearer *dumetorum* than anything else.—W. A. SHOOLBRED. Apparently a *dumetorum* form coming between vars. *diversifolius* and *pilosus*. Or perhaps it may be placed under the latter.—W. M. R.

R. ——. No. 78. Yeldersley, South Derbyshire, August, 1892, and July, 1893. Noticeable features are the fine large rosy flowers and fruit corresponding, the sepals clasping or ascending, setæ very few. A *dumetorum* form which I am unable to identify with any that I know.—WM. R. LINTON. A handsome *dumetorum* form, which I cannot name more definitely.—W. M. R.

R. ——. Yeldersley, South Derbyshire, August, 1890. No. 11. See 'Report,' 1890, p. 292.—WM. R. LINTON. Mr. Linton took me to the locality of this splendid plant last summer. That it is (as suggested in the 1890 'Report') of hybrid origin there can, I think, be little doubt. Further than that I am afraid we can only guess.—W. M. R.

R. Durotrigum, R. P. Murray. Hedges, Spetisbury, Dorset, 8th June, 1893.—R. P. MURRAY.

R. acutifrons, A. Ley. Belmont Wood, Herefordshire, 11th August, 1893. See 'Journ. Bot.' 1893, p. 13.—AUGUSTIN LEY. Near Bangor, August, 1893.—J. E. GRIFFITH. Possibly the Bangor plant may not be distinct from the Herefordshire *acutifrons*. It is certainly like it in armature, colour, &c., though apparently different in foliage and in the shape of the panicle. But the pieces I have seen are not sufficient for satisfactory determination.—W. M. R.

R. saxicolus, P. J. Muell. Repton (6th July, 1893) and Willington (3rd August, 1893), Derbyshire. I believe *R. saxicolus* has not been previously recorded as growing in Derbyshire.—W. H. PAINTER. Mr. Painter's two plants seem practically identical. I suggested to him "near *saxicolus*" for the Repton one some months ago, and Dr. Focke has since written of it "to be placed provisionally under *R. saxicolus*,

although the limits of this species seem to be very uncertain." It is in a *very* aggregate sense only that I feel able to apply this name as yet.—W. M. R.

Rubus foliosus, W. & N. St. Leonard's Forest, Holmbush, Sussex, 18th August, 1892.—J. W. White. Yes.—W. M. R.

R. ——? Edwin Wood, Herefordshire, 27th June, 1893. Petals narrow, white, whitish stamens equalling whitish styles.—Augustin Ley. This appeared to me hardly to differ from the Beacon Hill (Monmouthshire) *R. serpens*, except in being more densely aciculate; and now Dr. Focke has named it simply "*R. serpens*, Weihe."—W. M. R.

R. ——? Linton Wood, Herefordshire, 20th July, 1893. This very well marked plant has been (I believe in 1892) sent by Rev. W. M. Rogers to Dr. Focke; and Mr. Rogers told me was considered by him a form of *R. hirtus*. I am not satisfied with this.—Augustin Ley. "Near the continental *R. hirtus*, W.K." was Dr. Focke's suggestion to me in 1892. If indeed it belongs to that group, it is certainly a very remarkably large-flowered and strikingly handsome member of it.—W. M. R.

R. ochrodermis, A. Ley. Woods, Dinmore, Hereford, 22nd September, 1892; Whitney, Herefordshire, 26th July, 1893. See 'Journ. Bot.' 1893, p. 15. I have found this plant in four or five fresh stations in Herefordshire this year.—Augustin Ley.

R. ——? Near Bangor, July, 1893. I cannot get a satisfactory name for this from either Dr. Focke or Rev. W. M. Rogers. It is rather common about here in many places.—J. E. Griffith. An interesting-looking plant claiming careful further study.—W. M. R.

R. corylifolius, Sm. var. *sublustris*, Lees; E. F. Linton. Road to Allithwaite, near junction of road to Grange and Cartmel, Lake Lancashire, 29th September, 1893. Not recorded for vice-county 69 in 'Topographical Botany,' page 147.—Charles Bailey. I agree with Mr. Linton's naming.—W. M. R.

R. leucostachys × *rusticanus?* Matlock Bath, Derbyshire, August, 1892.—Wm. R. Linton.

R. leucostachys × *macrophyllus?* E. F. Linton and W. M. Rogers. Hedge, Bebnill Wood, near Tenbury, N. W. Worcestershire, 1st October, 1892.—Charles Bailey.

R. leucostachys × *Sprengelii*, Shirley, S. Derby, 29th July, 1893, and 17th August, 1892.—Wm. R. Linton.

R. Bloxamii × *Koehleri*. Foxholes Wood, Bailie Gate, Dorset, 25th August, 1890. *R. Khoeleri*, fide Focke.—R. P. Murray.

R. caesius × *idæus*. Root from Ham Ponds, East Kent. Flowers, garden, Milford, 27th May, 1893. Cultivated for six seasons, this has never matured a single fruit, though flowering freely.—E. S. Marshall.

Potentilla norvegica, L. Banks of Leeds and Liverpool Canal, Kirkstall, Yorks, 24th July, 1888. Coll. W. Kirkby; comm. J. H. A. Steuart. Ash heap, Woolwich Arsenal (31st May, 1893), and Gravel Pit, Dartford (24th June, 1893), W. Kent. Near Chase Bridge, Middlesex, 3rd June, 1893.—A. H. Wolley Dod. Chase

Bridge, near Twickenham, Middlesex, 7th June, 1893.—J. H. A. STEUART. The Kirkstall plant appears to be correctly named, but none of the others belong to the ternate-leaved section. Mr. Beeby writes of one of Capt. Wolley Dod's specimens that it seems to him to be *P. inclinata*, or near it, and I think that the rest of them, as well as Capt. Steuart's from Middlesex, belong to that species.—J. G.

Potentilla ——. Roadside, Sellack, Herefordshire, 5th July, 1893. "I have put no name upon the labels, but, since writing them, specimens of this have been seen by Rev. E. S. Marshall, and he confirms my own belief that the plant is *P. mixta*, Nolte."—AUGUSTIN LEY. "I think rightly referred to *P. mixta*."—W. H. Beeby.

P. reptans × *Tormentilla*. Plentiful in a dry pasture, Lytchett Matravers (29th May, 1893), and sandy ground, Verwood (8th August, 1893), Dorset.—R. P. MURRAY. "The Lytchett Matravers plant I should name *P. procumbens* × *Tormentilla*; the one from Verwood *P. reptans* × *Tormentilla*, f. *ternata*, Murbeck."—W. H. Beeby.

Rosa involuta, Sm. var. *Doniana* (Woods). Halling, West Kent, 23rd May, 1893.—E. S. MARSHALL. "*R. involuta*, Sm. var. (= *R. pimpinellifolia* × *tomentosa*). Je n'applique pas le nom de var. *Doniana*, parce qu'il est bien difficile de savoir ce qu'est réellement cette variété."—F. Crépin.

R. mollis, Sm., var. *glabrata*, Fr. Auchmore, Ross, August, 1893. —H. E. Fox. "C'est peut-être une variation du *R. mollis*, Sm. mais les spécimens que j'ai vus ne me permettent pas de me prononcer avec certitude."—F. Crépin.

R. mollis, Sm., var. *pseudo-rubiginosa*. Strome Ferry, Ross, Sept., 1893.—H. E. Fox. "Peut-être une variation du *R. mollis*, Sm., mais les échantillons que j'ai vus me laissent des doutes sur leur identité spécifique. Ce n'est pas le *R. pseudo-rubiginosa*, Lej. qui est identique à mon *R. arduennensis*, Crép."—F. Crépin.

R. mollis, Smith; E. F. Linton. A frequent rose in South Shropshire not recorded for vice-county 40 in 'Topographical Botany,' page 150. I send a few specimens from Gorstley Rough, Clee Hill, near Tenbury, 1st October, 1892; hedge near Hazler, on the old road to Hope Bowdler, near Church Stretton, 6th October, 1892; Watling Street, on the west side of Caer Caradoc, near Church Stretton, 7th October, 1892; hedge on the south side of Caer Caradoc, 8th October, 1892; and road up Dry Hill, Church Stretton, 9th October, 1892.—CHARLES BAILEY. Prof. Crépin agrees to the name of the Clee Hill plant, and considers the others are probably also *R. mollis*.

R. tomentosa, Sm. "type." Loch Reraig, Loch Carron and Loch Kishora, Ross, August, 1893.—H. E. Fox. "Var." Dalmally, Argyll, 10th August, 1893.—E. S. MARSHALL. Var. *uncinata*, F. A. Lees. Loch Carron, Ross, Sept., 1893.—H. E. Fox. Var. *sylvestris*, Woods, Strath Ascaig, Ross, Sept., 1893.—H. E. Fox. Var. *cuspidatoides*, Crép., Loch Kishora (2) and Achnashellach, Ross, August and Sept., 1893.—H. E. Fox. "Au lieu de faire des observations particulières au sujet de chacun des dix nos. du *R. tomentosa*, Sm. je crois préférable de me borner aux remarques suivantes. Le

classement naturel des nombreuses variations du *R. tomentosa* reste encore à découvrir. D'autre part ces variations sont tellement nombreuses qu'il est aujourdhui extrêmement difficile, pour ne pas dire impossible, d'identifier ces variations aux variétés décrites par les auteurs, d'autant plus que ceux-ci sont loin de s'entendre sur les caractères attribués à ces variétés. Cette difficulté m'a fait renoncer, du moins provisoirement, à donner des noms aux variations soumises à mon examen. Tous les nos. du comté de Ross recueillis par M. H. E. Fox ont entre eux un grand air de ressemblance ; tous ont les sépales redressés sur les réceptacles et ces sépales paraissent persistants, mais j'ai lieu de penser que cette persistance cesse à maturation complète et que les sépales finissent par se désarticuler vers la fin d'Octobre. Les uns ont les folioles très-abondamment glanduleuses en dessous, d'autres ont des glandes sous-foliaires plus rares, enfin il en est d'autres qui semblent privés de ces glandes, mais quand on examine avec soin on finit par en découvrir. Le no. rapporté à le var. *uncinata*, F. A. Lees n'est point la forme décrite sous ce nom. Le no. recueilli par M. E. S. Marshall dans le comté d'Argyll, se rapproche des nos. du comté de Ross."—F. Crépin.

Rosa micrantha, Sm., near var. *hystrix*, Leman. Canal banks, between Limpley Stoke and Freshford, North Wilts, 27th July, 1893.—Charles Bailey. "*R. micrantha*, Sm. var. Cette variation n'est pas voisine du *R. hystrix*, Lem."—F. Crépin.

R. canina, L., var. *dumalis*, Bechst.? Yeldersley, S. Derby, 23rd August, 1890. In some respects this agrees with *R. marginata*, Wallr. but on the whole it seems best to put it in the *dumalis* group under *verticillacantha*, which in this neighbourhood is often intensely glandular.—W. R. Linton. "Cette forme me parait devoir se rapporter au groupe des variations du *R. canina*, L., dont fait partie le *R. Blondæana*, Rip. Feuilles glabres, à dents très-composées glanduleuses, à nervures secondaires glanduleuses, pédicelles un peu hispides-glanduleux ; sépales abondamment ciliés-glanduleux ; styles peu hérissés."—F. Crépin.

R. glauca, Vill., var. *transiens*. *R. transiens*, Kern. Duncraig, Ross., August, 1893.—H. E. Fox. Prof. Crépin confirms the name.

R. canina, L., var. *subcristata*, Baker. Strath Ascaig, Ross., September, 1893.—H. E. Fox. "*R. glauca*, Vill., var. *subcristata* (= *R. canina*, L., var. *subcristata*, Baker)."—F. Crépin.

R. canina, L. Brailsford, S. Derby, June and Sept., 1889.—W. R. Linton. "*R. canina*, L., variation du groupe *R. dumalis*, Bechst."—F. Crépin.

R. coriifolia, Fries, glabrate form. Shirley, S. Derby, 29th July, 1893.—W. R. Linton. "Malgré le redressement assez marqué des sépales, je ne pense pas que cette forme appartienne au *R. coriifolia*, Fries. Je suis plutôt porté à y voir une variation du *R. tomentella*, Lem."—F. Crépin.

R. coriifolia, Fries, var. *Lintoni*, N. J. Scheutz. Braemar, S. Aberdeen, 27th July, 1889.—W. R. Linton Prof. Crépin confirms the name.

Rosa stylosa, Desv., var. *systyla*, Bast. Mote of Odiham Castle, N. Hants, 21st July, 1893.—C. E. PALMER. "*R. stylosa*, Desv., variation du groupe du *R. chlorantha*, Sauzé and Maillard (pédicelles lisses)."—F. Crépin.

R. stylosa, Desv., var. *pseudo-rusticana*, Crép. Hedge, Spetisbury, Dorset, 8th June, 1893.—R. P. MURRAY. "Peut-être cette forme est-elle une variation du *R. stylosa*, Desv., mais l'échantillon que j'ai examiné n'est pas suffisamment complet pour s'assurer de son identité spécifique. Les pédicelles sont lisses ; les feuilles ont le pétiole et la nervure médiane un peu pubescents et les dents sont souvent accompagnées d'une ou de deux denticules. Ce n'est pas le *R. stylosa*, Desv., var. *pseudo rusticana*."—F. Crépin.

Pyrus latifolia, Syme. Ripe fruit, Bicknor, West Gloster, 27th October, 1892. I venture to send this thinking that some of our members would value ripe fruit of this tree. Ripe fruit dry, mealy; varying from pale orange to light red. Bicknor, Coldwell, and Symond's Yat, for all of which this *Pyrus* has at various times been quoted, form a single range of wooded limestone rocks, about three-quarters of a mile in length.—AUGUSTIN LEY.

P. scandica, Syme.? Mountain (limestone) rocks, Craig Cille, Breconshire, at about 1,000 or 1,300 feet. Several large bushes in young fruit on the 12th June, 1893. Also a precisely similar plant about three miles to the west of Craig Cille, at a range of limestone rocks called "Cefn Onnen." I cannot place this *Pyrus* with anything except the Arran (Glen Catacol) *P. scandica*: with which, however, it does not match. There could be no doubt of its native character in the Breconshire stations.—AUGUSTIN LEY.

Myriophyllum verticillatum, L., form. Shore of L. Ennel (on ground nearly dry), Co. Westmeath, 20th June and 26th July, 1893.—H. C. LEVINGE. The subterrestrial form, fruiting almost to the base, and with leaves of nearly equal length, which I take to be the var. *limosum*, DC.—J. G.

Epilobium hirsutum × *obscurum* (*E. anglicum*, Marshall). Edge Park, Cheshire, 4th August, 1893.—A. H. WOLLEY DOD. Confirmed by Prof. Haussknecht.

E. parviflorum × *palustre* (*E. rivulare*, Wahl.) Pond near Duckington, Cheshire, 3rd and 5th August, 1893.—A. H. WOLLEY DOD. "*E. parviflorum* × *palustre* forma ad *E. palustre* recedens."—C. Haussknecht.

E. Lamyi, F. Schultz. Copse, Willesborough Lees, E. Kent, 19th July, 1893.—E. S. MARSHALL. Confirmed by Prof. Haussknecht.

Ludwigia palustris, Elliott. New Forest, near Lyndhurst, South Hants, 26th August, 1893.—F. J. HANBURY; and 30th August, 1893.—R. P. MURRAY.

Scandix australis, L. Casual on waste ground between Walton and Aintree, Lancs., July, 1892. Not seen again in 1893.—J. A. WHELDON.

Daucus Carota, Linn., f. *conveva*. Lymington, Hants, 25th Aug., 1893; and near Studland, Dorset, 29th Aug., 1893. In Bab. Man. 8th Ed., p. 165, he remarks: "The forms of Daucus on the south coast

deserve further study." The plant sent up is frequent on and near the coast of Hants and Dorset. It occurs with *D. Carota*, and is at once distinguished from it by its umbels being convex in mature fruit, whilst it differs from *D. gummifer* by its umbels not being convex till the fruit is more or less mature. Smith's 'Engl. Flora,' ii., p. 40, describes the umbels of *D. gummifer* as being "at all times convex, never concave." It agrees with *D. Carota* in the length, flattening, and basal subconnation, of the fruit spines, but with *D. gummifer* in the spines being tipped with only one bristle. That *D. Carota* is its starting-point or head-quarters is shown by its growing with *D. Carota*, and not with *D. gummifer*, and by its having the habit of *D. Carota*. It is thus a *Carota* form or variety which has acquired certain features of *D. gummifer*. Boissier, in his 'Flora Orientalis,' classifies the section of *Daucus*, which possesses an involucrate umbel in (+) species with contracted umbel, (++) species with convex umbel. This classification would bring our plant under *D. gummifer*, which would be incorrect, in view of the remarks made above. I am indebted to Mr. C. Bailey for kindly lending me his excellent series of British and Foreign *Daucus*, which was of material assistance in drawing up the above note.—Wm. R. Linton.

Lonicera Caprifolium, L. Cherryhinton, Cambs, 3rd May, 1893. Coll. G. Goode. Comm. J. H. A. Steuart.

Galium ——. Field on cliff between Shanklin and Sandown, Isle of Wight, 26th May, 1893. A specimen of *Galium* from this locality which I sent to Mr. J. G. Baker in 1886, he considered was a hybrid between *G. Mollugo* and *G. verum*. The flowers, when fresh, had a decided shade of yellow. Both *G. Mollugo* and *G. verum* were growing in the neighbourhood in their ordinary state.—Charlotte E. Palmer. "*G. erectum*, Huds."—F. Townsend.

G. Mollugo, L., var. *insubricum*, Gaud., fide A. Bennett. Howth, Co. Dublin, 24th June, 1892.—H. C. Levinge.

G. saxatile, L. var. *alpestre*, Meyer. Ystolion Duon, August, 1893.—J. E. Griffith. "I have not seen Meyer's plant, but it is probably correct."—A. Bennett.

Valerianella rimosa, Bast. Sandy cornfield, this year sown with clover, near Headington Wick, Oxon, May, 1893. When I compiled the 'Flora of Oxford,' a solitary specimen had alone been noticed in the county since 1885. I have seen it in two or three localities; in the one above mentioned, it was in some plenty.—G. Claridge Druce.

V. dentata, Pollich, var. *mixta*, Dufr. Sandy cornfields, near Headington Wick, Oxon, May, 1893. The specimens, some of which were unusually luxuriant, occurred with *V. rimosa* and with typical *V. dentata*.—G. Claridge Druce.

Solidago Virga-aurea, L. *forma*. Roadside, Fazakerley, Lancs., Sept., 1892. Sent because differing slightly from the specimens distributed by Mr. Mott in 1891 and 1892.—J. A. Wheldon.

Aster longifolius, Lam., *A. salignus*, Bab. (an Willd.?) Banks of the Tay, below Perth, September, 1869.—J. Boswell Syme. Comm. F. J. Hanbury.

Anthemis tinctoria, L. On a railway embankment, near Maidenhead, Berks, August, 1893. This rather scarce casual I gathered in the above locality. *Melilotus alba* and *Erigeron canadense* were associated with it.—G. CLARIDGE DRUCE.

Arctium nemorosum, Lejeune! Beech wood, Reigate Hill, Surrey, 22nd August, 1884.—W. H. BEEBY.

A. intermedium, Lange, var. *subtomentosum*, Lange. Near Bodorgan Station, Anglesey, August, 1893.—J. E. GRIFFITH. Much too immature for determination.—J. G.

Cnicus arvensis, Hoffm., var. *mitis*, Koch. Cultivated ground, Millbrook, S. Hants, 29th September, 1893. This resembled the plant we usually call var. *setosus* (Besser), but when compared in the fresh state with Koch's descriptions of the two varieties, it clearly agreed with that of his var. *mitis*. The variety was distributed over about three rods of ground, and, on either side of the plot, type *C. arvensis* was present; but there was hardly any intermixture of the two varieties, and none of their characters. This is very possibly identical with var. *latifolius*, Bab.—E. F. LINTON. "I have not seen a specimen of Koch's naming, but it seems to answer to the description in the 'Syn.' (1837). Is it the same as the *β latifolius* of Babington's 1st Ed., p. 172, 1843?"—A. Bennett.

Crepis nicæensis, Balb. Plentiful in a grassy field above Godstow, in both Berks and Oxon. In the latter county it was also abundant in a field newly laid for grass by Headington Wick. In both localities it occurred in two forms, *i.e.*, the glandular and the sub-glabrous plant; the latter has been named by Prof. Crépin var. *eglandulosus*.—G. CLARIDGE DRUCE.

Hieracium gracilentum, Backh. Granite rocks by Alpine stream, near Kingshouse, Argyll, 26th July, 1893.—Coll. E. S. MARSHALL and W. A. SHOOLBRED; Comm. W. A. SHOOLBRED. "Yes."—F. J. Hanbury.

H. callistophyllum, Hanb. Rocky alpine ledges, Glen Fionne, Argyll, 31st July, 1893.—W. A. SHOOLBRED. "Yes."—F. J. H.

H. lima, Hanb., var. *Brigantum*, Hanb., fide F. J. Hanbury. Moughton Scars, Settle, M. W. Yorks, 8th July, 1891.—R. F. and F. P. THOMPSON.

H. bifidum, Tausch. Ystolion Duon, July, 1893.—J. E. GRIFFITH. "*H. Leyi*, Hanb. See 'Journ. Bot.,' August, 1894 (p. 226.)"—F. J. H.

H. rubicundum, Hanb. Ystolion Duon, July, 1893.—J. E. GRIFFITH. "Yes."—F. J. H.

H. Sommerfeltii, Lindeb. Ystolion Duon, July, 1893.—J. E. GRIFFITH. "Yes."—F. J. H.

H. stenolepis, Lindeb. Craig Cille (on exposed limestone rocks), Breconshire; height 1,000-1,500 ft., 12th June, 1893. Style pure yellow. Seen and confirmed by Mr. F. J. Hanbury.—AUGUSTIN LEY. "A modification of the Scandinavian form."—F. J. H.

H. stenolepis, Lindeb. Great and Little Ormes Head, Carnarvonshire, July, 1893.—J. E. GRIFFITH. "Although a very distinct-looking form, cultivation and the general similarity in the clothing of the

phyllaries and peduncles, compel me to regard it as a form of *H. britannicum*. The limestone soil would be a further reason for the likelihood of this suggestion being correct, whilst the excessively exposed situation may well account for its robust habit and hairy clothing."—F. J. H.

Hieracium britannicum, Hanb. Limestone rocks, near Alstonfield, Staffordshire, June, 1893.—W. H. PURCHAS. "Correctly named."—F. J. H.

H. hypochæroides, Gibs. Lime rocks, Cefn Fedw, Denbigh, 7th July, 1891; limestone rocks, Dyffryn Crawnon, Breconshire, 12th June, 1893.—AUGUSTIN LEY. "Yes."—F. J. H.

H. cinerascens, Jord. Damp rocks, Dyffryn Crawnon, Breconshire, 12th June, 1893. Seen by Mr. F. J. Hanbury, who has not, however, yet given me his decision about it. The name I have given it was suggested by Rev. E. F. Linton.—AUGUSTIN LEY. "This is a form of *H. murorum*, L. pt. using this name in the wide sense. Dr. Elfstrand considered this parcel included forms of two named varieties, *i.e.*, *expallidiforme*, Dahlst., and *caliginosum*, Dahlst. I could get no light on what is intended by *H. cinerascens*, Jord., during a recent visit to the Continent. Both Mons. Arvet-Touvet, and Signor Belli, of Turin, considered that great doubt attached to this name, Jordan's descriptions having been made from cultivated examples."—F. J. H.

H. murorum, L., var. *pulcherrimum*, Hanb. Ystolion Duon, July, 1893.—J. E. GRIFFITH. "Yes."—F. J. H.

H. euprepes, Hanb. Boulder clay bank, Red Bay, Co. Antrim, 12th July, 1893.—W. A. SHOOLBRED. "Yes, but mostly very poor and untypical specimens."—F. J. H.

H. vulgatum, Fr., var. *sciaphilum*, Uechtr. Walls, Naul Offeren, Bangor, August, 1892.—J. E. GRIFFITH. "*H. vulgatum*, form, not var. *sciaphilum*."—F. J. H.

H. vulgatum, Fr., var. *rubescens*, Backh., fide F. J. Hanbury. Chapel-le-Dale, M. W. Yorks, 10th July, 1891.—R. F. and F. P. THOMPSON.

H. subanfractum, Marshall. Alpine cliffs, Ben Creachan, Buchaille Etive and King's House, Argyll, July and August, 1893.—Coll. E S. MARSHALL and W. A. SHOOLBRED. Comm. W. A. SHOOLBRED. "Yes."—F. J. H.

H. diaphanoides, Lindeb., fide F. J. Hanbury. Chapel-le-dale and Smearsett, M. W. Yorks, July, 1891.—R. F. and F. P. THOMPSON.

H. vulgatum, Fr., var. *sciaphilum*, Uechtr. Railway bank, Llandogo, (28th August, 1893), and Limestone bank, Wyndcliff (May, 1893), Monmouthshire.—W. A. SHOOLBRED. Near Llanberis (July, 1892), and Nant Francon (August, 1893), Carnarvonshire.—J E. GRIFFITH. "*H. sciaphilum*, Uechtr."—F. J. H.

H. sparsifolium, Lind., and *H. gothicum*, Fr. Nant Francon, Carnarvonshire, July and August, 1893.—J. E. GRIFFITH. "Both . . . . . are a form of *H. gothicum* (Fr. pt.), Backh. Cultivation will show whether they develop and maintain sufficiently distinctive characters to merit a varietal name."—F. J. H.

Hieracium ——. Riverside rocks, Mellte glen, Breconshire, 22nd August, 1892. This plant has been seen both by Mr. Hanbury and Rev. E. F. Linton, and is I believe pronounced by them a form of *H. tridentatum*, Fr. In cultivation it looks to me very distinct. Styles dark; buds cylindrical, often over-topping the flowers.—AUGUSTIN LEY. "*H. rigidum*, Hartm., var. *nidense*, Hanb."—F. J. H.

H. Dewari, Bosw. Rocks by alpine stream, near Kingshouse, Argyll, and Buchaille Etive, Argyll, 26th and 28th July, 1893. Coll. E. S. MARSHALL and W. A SHOOLBRED. Comm. W A. SHOOLBRED. "Yes."—F. J. H.

H. reticulatum, Lindeb. Riverbank, Inveroran, Argyll, 1st August, 1893; and Strathfillan, Mid Perth, 9th August, 1893.—W. A. SHOOLBRED. "This I think may be best placed as a form of *H. reticulatum*, Lindeb., though approaching *H. corymbosum* much more than the Scandinavian form does"—F. J. H.

H. Eupatorium, Griseb. = *corymbosum*, Fr. Banks of R. Ruchill, below Dalrannoch, Comrie, Perthshire, August, 1891. This species grew with *H. auratum*, Fr., and in some specimens of the series seems to be beginning to merge into it—indeed it was hard to draw a clear line between them.—J. COSMO MELVILL. Mr. Hanbury has made no comment on this.—J. G.

H. Eupatorium × *boreale*. Hedgebank, Torpantau, Breconshire. August, 1892, and 16th August, 1893. Seen along with both parents, and confirmed by Mr. Hanbury this year as well as in 1892. See 'Journ. Bot.,' 1893, p. 16. The station is there mis-printed "Forfantan."—AUGUSTIN LEY. "Elfstrand labels this '*H. boreale*, var.' I really cannot say certainly whether only a var. or a hybrid. Both supposed parents grow close by and the *boreale* is quite typical."—F. J. H.

H. umbellatum, L. var. *curtum*, Linton. Abersoch sand hills, Carnarvonshire, August, 1892.—J. E. GRIFFITH. "Yes."—F. J. H.

Taraxacum officinale, Web., var. *udum* (Jord.). Pasture at Chesterton, Warwickshire, May, 1893.—H. BROMWICH. "*T. udum*, Jord., is a form of *T. palustre*, DC., the phyllaries of which are never horned. Mr. Bromwich's plants have the phyllaries more or less horned. The leaves of two of the specimens are simply-dentate above, but Willkomm and Lange ('Prod. Fl. Hisp.') even place *T. obovatum*, DC., with their *T. taraxacoides*, Willk., which includes *T. lævigatum*, Willk., and *T. erythrospermum*, Andrz. *T. corniculatum*, DC., *T. officinale* β *glaucescens*, Koch, Schultz, Bip. Cich. 73, well represents the Chesterton form. Koch says of his β *glaucescens*, "Si foliola interiora ante apicem callo vel cornu brevi instructa sunt, tunc oritur: *T. officinale*, b, *corniculatum*, Koch." ('Fl. Germ. and Helv.') The achenes are unripe, so their colour when ripe cannot be ascertained."—F. Townsend.

Sonchus palustris, L. Leaves only. In a secluded part of Oxfordshire, in the Thames district of my 'Flora,' where it was first noticed by my friend Mr. Ellwood some years ago, but he could not conduct me to the exact locality, and I omitted the notice of it in my 'Flora,' concluding as I rashly did that he had mistaken a form of *S. arvensis*

for it. This year, however, it was rediscovered by my friend Mr. Riddelsdell, who afterwards conducted me to the habitat which was within fifty yards of where Mr. Ellwood and I had made an ineffectual search. I have no doubt that it is native in the place, the exact locality of which I intentionally withhold. June, 1893.—G. Claridge Druce.

Tragopogon orientalis, L. Railway-bank, Binton Green, near Berkswell, Warwickshire, July, 1893. See 'Report' for 1892.—H. Bromwich.

Campanula rotundifolia, L., var. *lancifolia*, Koch. West corries, Cairngorm, Easterness, 26th July, 1893.—A. Somerville. Not var. *lancifolia*, which I understand to be a big plant with a number of large stem-leaves.—J. G.

Moneses grandiflora, Salisb. Rothiemurchus Forest (under *Pinus sylvestris*), Easterness, June, 1892.—A. Somerville.

Erythræa littoralis, Fries, b. *minor*, Hartman. Maelog Sands, Anglesey, June, 1893.—J. E. Griffith. I do not see how this differs from the common plant except that it is rather small.—J. G.

Symphytum ——. I send a few specimens from shady lanes between Limpley Stoke and Monkton Combe, north-west Wiltshire, 24th July, 1893, which differ from the *patens* form of *S. officinale*, which is common in the neighbourhood, in their leaves not being decurrent; the root leaves are twice as broad as long. Is it the Scandinavian *S. uplandicum*, Nym.?—Charles Bailey. "There is some difficulty in naming these plants, as the cultivated forms seem to have been crossed, and these escaping, it is almost impossible to trace their origin unless on the spot. This is certainly not the Caucasian form as we have it growing near here. Mr. Bailey has distributed somewhat similar plants as '*S. peregrinum*,' Led., Baker—*S. uplandicum*, Nym., and the present specimens seem the same."—A. Bennett.

Solanum nigrum, L. var. Amongst potatoes, Milverton, Warwickshire, Sept., 1893.—H. Bromwich. A very curious plant of which I should like to see more; the calyx is different from any *nigrum* I have examined.—J. G.

S. nigrum, L. var. *luteo-virescens* (Gmel.). Near Poole, Dorset, 22nd August, 1893. Boscombe, South Hants, 20th Sept., 1893.—E. F. Linton.

Limosella aquatica, L. Inchiquin Lake, near Corofin, Co. Clare, 7th August, 1893.—H. C. Levinge. 'Turlough,' near Tiernevan, Gort, Co. Galway, 21st August, 1893. Legit P. B. O'Kelly. Comm. H. C. Levinge. Of the long-petioled form from Inchiquin Lake, Mr. Levinge writes:—"I very much regret that I was unable to procure enough of this form for distribution. I send these few bits, however, as I am anxious to know if this form of growth has been before observed. Some of the petioles in my mounted plants are upwards of six inches long. The 'short note' in the 'Journal of Botany' for October, 1893 (p. 309) should be read, as it explains the circumstances under which the plant was gathered in this form." It is not uncommon

for this plant to have elongated petioles, but I have not seen any with them as long as in Mr. Levinge's specimens.—J. G.

Linaria Baxterii, mihi. This hybrid of *L. vulgaris* and *repens* occurred with both its parents on chalk rubble near the Railway at Oxford, the seeds of *L. repens* having been brought with the chalk from Berkshire. This hybrid (of which there is a series of forms between the two species) is much nearer *L. vulgaris*, the *repens* parentage being shewn principally by the striations on the corolla, and is nearer *vulgaris* than *L. sepium*, Allm., Sept., 1893.—G. Claridge Druce. See 'Report,' 1892, p. 380.

Veronica scutellata, L., var. *parmularia*, T. and P. Edge Green, Cheshire, 5th August, 1893. Growing with the type in about equal quantity in one spot, without the type in another, both situations being wet grassy margins of ponds.—A. H. Wolley Dod. Turp. and Poit. described this as a species. The correct varietal name I believe to be *villosa*, Schum. ('Enum. Pl. Saell,' I, p. 7, 1801), a much more appropriate designation.—J. G.

V. scutellata, L., var. Prostrate on mud in a small 'turlough' between Garryland wood and Loughmanna, Gort, Co. Galway, 14th August, 1893. Coll. P. B. O'Kelly. Comm. H. C. Levinge. Mr. Levinge writes, "Mr. O'Kelly, the discoverer of this plant, has I believe got some under cultivation, and it remains to be seen whether it will stand the test without reverting to the type." "The specimen is a remarkable one, and there seems to be no record of a similar form. The question is whether it is permanent."—F. Townsend.

V. Anagallis, L., var. *anagalliformis*. Dry ditch, on Odiham Common, N. Hants, 1st Sept., 1893.—C. E. Palmer. *V. Anagallis β. pseudo-anagalloides*, Gren. 'Fl. Jurass.'—"*V. anagalliformis* Boreau ad amic. 'Fl. du Centr.'"—F. Townsend.

Euphrasia gracilis, Fries. Kingshouse, Argyll, 26th July, 1893. Flowers beautifully tinged with mauve. Central lobe of lower lip very long and narrow.—E. S. Marshall. "Correct."—F. Townsend.

E. Rostkoviana (Hayne). Sub-alpine moorland, near Kingshouse, Argyll, 26th July, 1893.—W. A. Shoolbred. "*E. gracilis*, Fries."—F. Townsend.

Euphrasia. Kingshouse, Argyll, 26th July, 1893. Flowers very small, white, with a pale yellow patch on the throat; middle lobe of lower lip very short. Abundant on the heaths about Kingshouse, often associated with *E. gracilis*.—E. S. Marshall. Of the specimens I sent to Mr. Townsend, he refers some to *E. gracilis* Fries, of the others he says "a starved state of *E. paludosa*, Towns. ('Journ. of Bot.' Vol. 29, p. 161.)?"

Melampyrum pratense, L., var. *hians*, Druce. Ashopton, N. E. Derby, July, 1893.—W. R. Linton. Derwent Dale, N. Derbyshire, July, 1893.—W. H. Purchas. Mr. Druce writes me that he believes the only character for this variety is the pure yellow colour of the flowers, which is very constant over considerable areas of country. As these plants always turn black in drying it is, of course, impossible to decide whether these specimens are correctly named. In any case, the difference does not appear sufficient to warrant a varietal name.—J. G.

Orobanche elatior, Sutton. Melbury Hill, Dorset, 26th June, 1893.—E. F. Linton.

Utricularia intermedia, Hayne. Morden Decoy, Dorset, 6th June, 1893. Talbot Heath, Dorset, 16th August, 1893. Flowering in unusual abundance this last summer. May this be attributed to the accumulated heat in the earth's surface during a prolonged dry and sunny season? I received *U. vulgaris* from a West of Scotland locality, and the collector informed me that this was the first season in which he had known this species to flower in that spot. The same cause was probably operating in both cases.—E. F. Linton.

Mentha rubra, Sm. Lacy's Farm, Totland, Isle of Wight, August, 1893. Coll. Bolton King.—Comm. C. E. Palmer. Miss Palmer adds "Possibly a garden escape."

M. arvensis, L., form towards var. *Allionii*. Banks of the Orchy, Dalmally, Argyll, 10th August, 1893. Calyx-teeth shortly triangular, herbage of a decidedly yellowish green. Mr. Arthur Bennett places it between type and var. *Allionii*.—E. S. Marshall.

Scutellaria minor × *galericulata*. Virginia Water, Surrey, 26th August, 1893.—A. H. Wolley Dod.

Galeopsis dubia, Leers. Near Bangor, August, 1893.—J. E. Griffith.

Chenopodium opulifolium, Schrad. On a dust heap by the Avon at Newton St. Loe, N. Somerset, 20th Sept., 1893. Besides other characters, the habit of growth in this plant seems to me rather peculiar. It has spreading, decumbent stems, bearing very numerous short, ascending flowering branches; and the glomerules are, I think, often much larger than in any var. of *album*.—Jas. W. White. Crossness, W. Kent, 17th Sept., 1893.—A. H. Wolley Dod.

C. botryodes, Sm. Pegwell Bay, E. Kent, Sept., 1863. Coll. J. B. Syme. Comm. F. J. Hanbury. Below Shornemead Fort, W. Kent, 16th Sept., 1893.—A. H. Wolley Dod. Capt. Dod writes, "This is Syme's station, I suppose, though the plant does not grow *on* the embankment, but on the muddy bank of the ditch below it. I found it in considerable quantity, extending almost to Cliffe Fort, and I saw it also on the inland border of the marshes, a mile from the river."

Atriplex pedunculata, L. Between Sandwich and Pegwell Bay, E. Kent, October, 1856. Coll. J. B. Syme. Comm. F. J. Hanbury.

Salicornia adpressa, Dumort. *(statu juniore)*. Littlestone-on-Sea, E. Kent, 10th July, 1893. Very local, being found only on a space of about thirty yards square; quite prostrate, and a small plant. The fan-like growth is not well shewn in these immature specimens, but was very marked in those collected by me at the same spot in September, 1891, to the naming of which Mr. Arthur Bennett agreed. I have not seen specimens of *S. herbacea*, var. *pusilla*, Woods, which may perhaps be a synonym.—E. S. Marshall.

Polygonum dumetorum, L. Hedges near Christchurch, S. Hants, Sept, 1893.—W. Moyle Rogers.

P. viviparum, L., var. *alpina*, Wahl. *forma*. Lea of Setter, Northmaven, Shetland, 4th July, 1889.—W. H. Beeby.

Euphorbia exigua, L., var. *retusa*, DC. In cornfields near Egrove, about three miles from Wantage, Berks, September, 1893. It occurred with the type plants.—G. CLARIDGE DRUCE.

Ulmus campestris, Sm., var. *glabra*, Mill. Hedge, Chesterton, Warwickshire, April, 1892, and August, 1893. — H. BROMWICH. "Specimen too poor to determine."—G. Nicholson.

Salix rubra, Huds., var. *Helix* (Linn.) Bog at the Woodloes, Warwick, April and August, 1893.—H. BROMWICH. "*S. purpurea*. *S. Helix*, L., is altogether dubious, and the name should be dropped." —F. Buchanan White.

Salix aurita, L. × *Caprea*, L. (No. 259). Edlaston, S. Derby, April and June, 1893. The bush from which the specimens were taken grew next to a bush of typical *Caprea*, from which it differed in the smaller fruit, and in the leaves narrowing towards the petiole and glabrescent beneath. It appears to be *Caprea*, with a strain of *aurita* in it.—WM. R. LINTON. " = × *S. capreola*, J. Kern. The *aurita* element is shewn chiefly in the catkins." — F. Buchanan White.

S. aurita, L. × *cinerea*, L. Dunbeath, Caithness, 1888, and cult. April and July, 1893. (No. 44.) This was considered by Dr. Buchanan White to be this hybrid, judging from the wild foliage; in cultivation it has turned out to be so, and gynandrous.—W. R. LINTON. "= × *S. lutescens*, A. Kern."—F. Buchanan White.

S. repens, Linn., var. *argentea* (Smith). Ross Links, Northumberland, August, 1890.—H. E. FOX. "One of the numerous forms of the polymorphic *S. repens*, for which, as they pass one into the other, it is not desirable to retain varietal names."—F. Buchanan White.

Juncus supinus, Moench, var. *fluitans*, Fr. Holes, quarry bog, Knock Drin, Westmeath, 8th July, 1893.—H. C. LEVINGE. "May be so called, but it is merely a state due to local conditions. In Dr. Buchenau's 'Kritische Zusammenstellung,' only one variety, *Kochii*, is admitted. All the rest are relegated to the '*formæ diversæ*' which comprise those forms which Dr. Buchenau considers are *not* entitled to varietal rank, and which are, for the most part, simply states due to situation, &c."—W. H. Beeby.

J. lamprocarpus, Ehrh. Sandy coast form. Littlesea, Dorset, 29th August, 1893. Note the short perigynia and generally stunted growth. It seems a departure from type towards v. *littoralis*, Patze.—W. R. LINTON.

J. lamprocarpus, Ehrh, forma. Streamlet below Ben Chaisteil, Argyll, 4th August, 1893. Frequent in the western Breadalbane country, and much resembling *J. alpinus*, Vill., in a living state. I suspect that the *J. nigritellus* of British authors is made up of this and *J. alpinus* combined. It comes very near the var. *pauciflorus*, Sonder.—E. S. MARSHALL. I have omitted the varietal name from this note for the same reason as that given under Mr. Marshall's *Cochlearia* (p. 401).—J. G.

J. alpinus, Vill. Ben Laoigh, Argyll, at 2,500 feet, 5th August, 1893. Assented to by Prof. Buchenau as his *genuinus*.—E. S. MARSHALL.

Luzula maxima, DC., var. *gracilis*, Rostrup. Fitful Head, Dunrossness, Shetland, 11th August, 1890.—W. H. Beeby.

L. albida, DC. Enclosed wood near Witley Station, Surrey, 10th June, 1893.—A. H. Wolley Dod.

Sparganium ramosum, Curtis, var. *microcarpum*, Neuman. Crianlarich, Mid Perth, 9th August, 1893. Name agreed to by Mr. Beeby. Type not seen.—E. S. Marshall.

Potamogeton gramineus, L., var. *graminifolius*, Fr. Rv. Boyne near Navan, Co. Meath, 30th August, 1893. This is the plant referred by Doctor Syme to *P. Louchites*, Tuck., in 'English Botany,' and appearing under that name in the 'London Catalogue,' 8th Ed. Mr. Alfred Fryer, however, says he can find no single character by which he can separate either the Boyne plant or my Kerry R. Laune form from the Huntingdonshire Fen plant which he figures and describes in the 'Journal of Bot.', p. 33, 1892.—R. W. Scully. "I suppose correct as to the var. *graminifolius*, Fr., but I have not yet seen my way to use the Linnean name in the face of the evidence in his herbarium. I prefer to call it *heterophyllus*, though not the exact state so named by Schreber."—A. Bennett.

P. polygonifolius × *heterophyllus ?* Walls, Shetland, 19th August, 1890. A few examples of the plant for which I suggested the above name in the 'Scottish Naturalist,' 1891, p. 29. Whatever the plant may really be, I am confident that it is not merely *P. polygonifolius*, as the deep water and other states of this species have been objects of special study on my part.—W. H. Beeby. "I am doubtful of this (as was Fryer), though I have thought it might after all only be a *polygonifolius* form."—A. Bennett.

P. heterophyllus, Schreb., form without coriaceous floating leaves. Dinan Lake, Anglesey, August, 1893.—J. E. Griffith. "The plant of Schreber! The same plant has floating leaves some years and some years none."—A. Bennett.

P. lucens, L., var. *cornutus*, Kost. Dinan Lake, Anglesey, August, 1893.—J. E. Griffith. "It is usually considered that var. *cornutus* equals *acuminatus*, but authentic specimens rather point to a plant like these specimens and not the narrow-leaved true *acuminatus*; but at the most they are only vars. of *lucens*."—A. Bennett.

P. lucens, L., var. *acuminatus* (Schum). Mouth of R. Inny, L. Derevaragh, Westmeath, 9th August, 1892.—H. C. Levinge. "I should not have so named it, as by this I understand a plant with its lower leaves reduced almost to a midrib."—A. Bennett.

P. decipiens, Nolte. *(P. lucens* × *perfoliatus).* R. Avon, near Christchurch, S. Hants, 30th June, 1893. R. Frome, above Wareham, Dorset, 24th August, 1893. Unrecorded I believe at the date of gathering for either county. Mr. Arthur Bennett saw the Hants specimen, which I could find only in foliage, and agreed with me as to the name. There can be no doubt that in most of our streams this hybrid is formed from *P. lucens* and *P. perfoliatus*, the two frequent companions in our smaller rivers. Mr. Bennett tells me that some European botanists regard *P. decipiens* as *P. lucens* × *prælongus;* but there ought to be no great difficulty in distinguishing these two hybrids

of *P. lucens*.—EDWARD F. LINTON. Of the Avon plant Mr. Bennett says "Yes;" of that from R. Frome "Correct, though not so characteristic as some specimens."

Potamogeton salicifolius, Wolf. In the Wye, Carey, Herefordshire, May and July, 1893. This is the first year I have seen the plant since about 1877, although I have searched a good deal. At Carey it grew in three spots, in a range of half a mile: two in shallow water with a gravel bottom; one in deep water, on mud. Rev. E. F. Linton, to whom I shewed it, was fortunate enough to find one or two immature fruits.—AUGUSTIN LEY. "The former specimens gathered in July, 1877, and determined by Prof. Babington as the *salicifolius* of Wolfgang (although he then supposed this to be the same as *Lonchites*, Tuckerman), along with the 1893 specimens, seem to me to represent the plant of Wolfgang, Besser, and Gorski (*P. lithuanicus*). Dr. Tiselius contends with some reason, that they are, along with his *P. Upsaliensis*, forms of *P. decipiens*, Nolte, the hybrid commonly accepted as *lucens* × *perfoliatus*. Perhaps such a cross with a long-leaved form of *lucens*, and the same of *perfoliatus*, might produce such a leaved plant as *salicifolius*. One can see with some reason the hybridity of the usual form of *decipiens* as about halfway, while others decidedly show a more *lucens*-like type. But Wolfgang's plant shows a peduncle and spike that can hardly be referred to either supposed parent. It may be that the original plant was a product of *P. macrophyllus*, Wolf., and some *perfoliatus* form, but so far as I know no *macrophyllus* (*longifolius*, Gay.) form grows at the Herefordshire station. While not denying that this plant may be a hybrid, I cannot satisfy myself that it can be placed as a *decipiens* state merely, much less differences are accepted as specific now, than these show in a series. On the other hand some of the Hants specimens of *decipiens* have a decided look of some of the forms *P. Upsaliensis*, Tis., but the difference has yet to be bridged over, I consider."—A. Bennett.

P. perfoliatus, L., var. *cordato-lanceolatus*, Melk. Coron Lake, Anglesey, August, 1893.—J. E. GRIFFITH. "Seemingly a true *perfoliatus* form."—A. Bennett.

P. Berchtoldi, Fieber. Pools, Marden, W. Kent, 20th July, 1893. Determined by Mr. Arthur Bennett, who regards it as a variety of *P. pusillus*. It differed markedly from the ordinary *P. pusillus* of the district (and of S. E. England generally) by its densely tangled growth, very dark green colour, narrower leaves, and much earlier flowering season (fully a fortnight in advance of the other). It occurred only in two contiguous pools, about half a mile E. of Marden Station, which were almost choked with its masses.—E. S. MARSHALL. "Yes. I cannot call it a full species. I believe it to be very near akin to Fieber's plant, though I have never seen a type, and many specimens pass under the name which are not so."—A. Bennett.

P. undulatus, Wolfg., var. *Cooperi*, Fryer. Canal, Loughborough, Leicestershire, 8th July, 1892. Coll. E. F. Cooper. Comm. A. FRYER. "If this is really a hybrid it is far too near *perfoliatus*. Its stem *fresh* would soon decide, and I have no doubt Mr. Fryer has seen to this."—A. Bennett.

Potamogeton varians, Morong! *P. spathæformis*, Tuckerman! *P. spathulæformis*, Robbins! Witcham Meadlands, Mepal, Cambs., 13th August, 1892.—A. Fryer.

P. falcatus, Fryer. Stocking Fen, Ramsey, Hunts., 16th July, 1887.—A. Fryer. "Mr. Fryer seems to have very fully explained the position of this plant in the 'Journal of Botany.' I have seen specimens that come very near it from Switzerland."—A. Bennett.

Zostera marina, L. var. *angustifolia*. Loch Carron, Ross, August, 1893.—H. E. Fox.

Eriophorum gracile, Koch. Near Little Sea, Dorset, 16th June, 1893.—E. F. Linton. Holmsley, S. Hants. (flower), 3rd May, 1893. Sent by W. R. Linton and E. S. Marshall. From the same locality (fruit), 30th May, 1893.—R. P. Murray.

Carex disticha, Huds., form with long bracts. Near Coron Lake, Anglesey, June, 1893.—J. E. Griffith. "I think correct, as it really seems *disticha* by the intermediate flowers, &c."—A. Bennett.

C. paniculata, L., sterile form. Near Shirley, S. Derby, July, 1887. A great deal of this occurs in this district along with *C. disticha*; at first I thought it a hybrid, but now regard it as a sterile form.—W. R. Linton. "I am not sure I understand what Mr. Linton means, as I find plenty of good fruit with perfect nuts; certainly a proportion are sterile, but it is far from absolutely sterile."—A. Bennett.

C. muricata, L., var. *virens*, Koch? Oystermouth Castle, Swansea, Glamorgan, 31st May, 1888. See B. E. C 'Report,' 1889, p. 272, and 1890, p. 313. The above name was suggested by Rev. E. S. Marshall.—Wm. R. Linton. "May be, but I should have hesitated without perfect fruit to separate it from *divulsa*."—A. Bennett.

C. acuta, L., var. *gracilescens*, Almq. Meadow near the Avon, near Christchurch, S. Hants, 11th May, 1893. Found only at one spot, in an irrigation ditch, whereas the type was rather frequent, in similar situations and on the river bank.—E. F. Linton. "Closely agrees with specimens so named by Almquist."—A. Bennett.

C. Goodenowii, J. Gay, alpine form. Correifron, Moffat, Dumfries. Glen Fiagh, Clova, Forfar, July, 1890.—W. R. Linton. "The fruit is not ripe enough. I should have hesitated as to a form of *rigida*."—A Bennett.

C. binervis, Sm., alpine form. C. Ceanmor, S. Aberdeen, Aug., 1887. Seems much the same as the specimens named *nigrescens* in last year's 'Report,' p. 388.—Wm. R. Linton. "The fruit is longer-beaked and the lower flower glumes have the midrib exserted instead of, as generally, only mucronate."—A. Bennett.

C. fulva, Good., var. *Hornschuchiana*, Hoppe. Dunmore, Westmeath, 17th June, 1892.—H. C. Levinge.

C. flava, var. *lepidocarpa*, Tausch.? Botcheston Bog, Leicestershire, June, 1893. I send a few specimens of our Leicestershire form from another locality, several miles south of Charnwood Forest, in a boggy meadow with *Menyanthes*, &c. The stems of these are distinctly scabrous on one side under a power of 60 diameters, toothed

like a saw. They agree very much with Tausch's description as quoted in the 'Report' for 1892, but not with 'English Botany.' According to the latter they are nearer to *eu-flava*.—F. T. Mott. "I think this may be referred to var. *lepidocarpa*."—F. Townsend.

Carex filiformis, L. Morden Decoy, Dorset, 25th May and 6th June, 1893. Very abundant but usually barren, a fact which may account for its not having been previously observed in this locality (and county). The fruit is so scarce that on the first occasion I detected only one spike with female spikelets. It is odd that the other prevailing *Carex* in this extensive bog should be one which has a similarly curious distribution: *C. limosa*, Dorset, Hants, East Anglia, and from Salop northwards: *C. filiformis*, Devon to Hants, East Anglia, and from Stafford, &c., northwards.—Edward F. Linton.

C. paludosa, Good., var. *subulata*, Doell. = *C. spadicea*, Roth. Marsh-ditches in the Cheddar valley, North Somerset, May 31, 1893. Considered typical by Mr. Ar. Bennett.—Jas. W. White. "*C. paludosa*, var. *Kochiana*, Gaud., 'Fl. Helv.' 4, 130 (1830), is earlier than *subulata*, Döll. (1843); var. *elongata*, Wallr. (1822), can scarcely mean the same plant."—A. Bennett.

C. pulla, Good., form. Killin, Perth (alt. circa 2,800 ft.), 27th July, 1891. Babington describes *C. pulla* as characterized by 'roundish ovoid' fertile spikes, and glumes with 'midrib dark purple.' The specimens sent have narrow oblong spikelets and green or pale midrib in the glume. They were also stouter in habit than ordinary *C. pulla*.—Wm. R. Linton. "The spikes are slenderer than the ordinary plant, but it varies a great deal in Scandinavia, and this, I think, could be matched in my series from Revel."—A. Bennett.

C. elytroides, Fries. Near Maelog Lake, Anglesey, June, 1893.—J. E. Griffith. "Rather too early to show the prominent markings on the fruit."—A. Bennett.

Spartina Townsendi, H. and J. Groves. Norton's Spit, Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, 15th Sept., 1893. In no large quantities, but yet in several strong patches, just below average high water mark, on both sides of the road leading out of Yarmouth towards Freshwater; and gathered when botanizing with Mr. F. J. Hanbury. New to the Island. *S. stricta* was growing near. There seemed to be no certainly intermediate forms; two or three which, when dried, appeared intermediate, were probably from patches which grew higher up the beach, and suffered from the long drought.—Edward F. Linton.

Agrostis canina, L., v. *capillaris*, All. Snake Inn, N. Derby, 11th July, 1893. Over a few yards of ground occurred all intermediates from plants with no flowers awned or with two or three flowers awned to type *canina*. The variety appears therefore to be no more than a state.—Wm. R. Linton. "Var. *mutica*, Doell. I do not know the synonym of var. *capillaris*, All."—E. Hackel.

A. alba, L., var. *coarctata*, Hoffm. Marshy ground, Crianlarich end of L. Dochart, Mid Perth, 9th August, 1893.—W. A. Shoolbred. Confirmed by Prof. Hackel.

Phragmites nigricans, Gren. & Godr. Marshy land, near Crianlarich, Mid Perth, 9th August, 1893.—E. S. Marshall and W. A.

SHOOLBRED. "*P. communis*, var. *nigricans*, Gren. & Godr."—E. Hackel.

Sesleria cærulea, var. *flavescens*, Moore. Rocky sandy pastures, Shores of Galway Bay, Co. Galway, and rocky limestone pastures, Gort, Co. Clare, May, 1891. One-half of the specimens sent are from shore of Galway Bay, about two miles below the city, on sand. The others are from Gort, Co. Clare. I collected it also on Arranmore. This var. grows intermixed with the type, though not so abundant.—S. A. STEWART. Confirmed by Prof. Hackel.

Kœleria cristata, Pers., var. Shoebury Common, S. Essex, 4th June, 1893.—A. H. WOLLEY DOD. "A dwarf form, but not a well distinguished variety."—E. Hackel.

Poa glauca, Smith. Alpine cliffs, Ben Dothaidh, Argyll, 3rd August, 1893.—E. S. MARSHALL and W. A. SHOOLBRED. Confirmed by Prof. Hackel.

P. Balfouri, Parn. Root from Cam Chreag, M. Perth, garden, Milford, 31st May, 1893. Cultivated for two years, this keeps quite distinct from *P. glauca*. Both come true from seed, and their divergence from *P. nemoralis* is, if anything, accentuated by culture. The present plant seems fairly intermediate between *P. nemoralis* and *P. glauca*, and I think that it belongs to *P. Balfouri*.—E. S. MARSHALL. "The characters of inflorescence are much altered, those of the foliage and culm are almost unchanged."—E. Hackel.

P. Balfouri, Parn., var. *montana*, Parn.? Alpine cliffs, Ben Creachain, Argyll, 2nd August, 1893.—W. A. SHOOLBRED. "Surely a form of *P. Balfouri*, but whether it be really var. *montana*, Parn., I cannot decide."—E. Hackel.

P. nemoralis, L., var. A slightly glaucous variety, growing at about 2,000 ft. in sheltered rock crevices on Ingleborough, W. Yorks., June, 1891.—J. A. WHELDON. "Typical *P. nemoralis*."—E. Hackel.

P. nemoralis, L., var. *Parnellii*, H. & A. High Force, Teesdale, Durham, July, 1892.—H. E. FOX. From same locality, 17th July, 1893.—W. H. PAINTER. Confirmed by Prof. Hackel.

Glyceria declinata, Brébisson. Pease Marsh, near Guildford, Surrey, 2nd Sept., 1893. In great abundance on the mud of a dried-up pond. I believe that this plant will be found to be not uncommon in such situations.—E. S. MARSHALL. Confirmed by Prof. Hackel.

G. Borreri, Bab., var. Near Grain, W. Kent, 28th June, 1893. Gathered in company of the Rev. E. S. Marshall, who pointed out the plant to me and who, I believe, intends to describe it as a variety. —A. H. WOLLEY DOD. "The type."—E. Hackel.

Bromus commutatus, Schrad. Stour meadows, near Shapwick, Dorset, 20th May, 1893. This plant, which has been named by Hackel, is sent on account of the trouble which it has given to more than one botanist. For some time Mr. A. Bennett was inclined to refer it to *B. patulus*, M. K., while another name suggested was *B. secalinus*, L. Fruiting specimens certainly show a curious approach to this latter species by their decidedly *loosely* imbricate appearance. The plant is exceedingly abundant for some miles in the valley of the Stour, and is unquestionably native.—R. P. MURRAY.

Bromus mollis, L., var. *glabrata*, Doell. Sown-grass-field, Eynsford, W. Kent, 8th June, 1893. Named by Prof. Hackel. Is not this name a synonym of var. *glabrescens*, Coss. & Germ.?—E. S. MARSHALL. "Var. *glabratus*, Doell.; var. *glabrescens*, Coss. & Germ. may be the same. I have not at hand the work of Coss. & Germ., and cannot say whether it is older than the Flora of Baden or not."—E. Hackel.

B. mollis, L., var. *interruptus*, Hack. Near Dartford Hospital, W. Kent, 21st May, 1893.—A. H. WOLLEY DOD. "Not var. *interruptus* but common *B. mollis*."—E. Hackel.

Brachypodium pinnatum, Beauv., v. *pubescens*, Syme? Bolsover, E. Derby, 21st July, 1893. The pales are slightly pubescent towards the sides, scarcely at all in the middle. This grass is exceedingly common over the magnesian limestone of East Derbyshire, whence it has not previously been recorded.—WM. R. LINTON. "Not var. *pubescens*, which has the spikelets wholly pubescent."—E. Hackel.

Agropyron pungens, R. & S. Muddy bank of tidal river, Wye-bank opposite Chepstow, W. Glos., 15th June, 1893.—W. A. SHOOLBRED. Confirmed by Prof. Hackel.

A. pungens, R. & S. Near Christ Church, S. Hants., August, 1893.—W. R. LINTON. "Var. *pycnanthum*, Gr. & Godr."—E. Hackel.

A. pungens, R. & S., var. *pycnanthum*, Gr. & Godr.? Hengistbury Head, S. Hants., 19th August, 1893.—E. F. LINTON. "Var. *pycnanthum*, Gr. & Godr."—E. Hackel.

Ceterach officinarum, Willd., var. *crenatum*, Milde. Near Ballyvaughan, Co. Clare, 19th May, 1892.—H. C. LEVINGE.

Lastræa glandulosa, (Moore, ex p.) Boggy wood, between Tintern and Trelleck, Monmouthshire, 4th July, 1893.—Coll. A. LEY and W. A. SHOOLBRED. Comm. W. A. SHOOLBRED.

Polypodium vulgare, L., var. *serratum*, Willd. Knock Ross, Westmeath, 17th June, 1892, and Oct., 1893.—H. C. LEVINGE. Town Walls, Conway, Sept. 1893.—J. E. GRIFFITH. Mr. Levinge's plant is much more satisfactory than Mr. Griffith's, which seems to me too near var. *cambricum*.—J. G.

P. vulgare, L., var. *cambricum*, Willd. Hort., Bangor, August, 1893.—J. E. GRIFFITH.

Equisetum maximum, Lam., var. *serotinum*, A. Br. Brook near Witley, Surrey, 10th June, 1893. I do not know whether the plants with the branches bearing spikes, with or without the terminal one, are included under this varietal name.—A. H. WOLLEY DOD. Milde describes a form *polystachyon* of the var. *serotinum* under which the plants with fruiting branches would come.—J. G.

E. trachyodon, A. Braun. Rocky banks of mountain stream, Colin Glen, Belfast, Antrim, 29th July, 1893.—S. A. STEWART.

Chara tomentosa, L. Bay at Tullaghan, L. Owel (10th August, 1892), and Pond of Donore, L. Derevaragh, (9th August, 1892, and 26th July, 1893), Westmeath.—H. C. LEVINGE.

Tolypella glomerata, Leonh. Boat harbour, Kiltoom, L. Derevaragh, Westmeath, 27th May and 21st June, 1893.—H. C. LEVINGE.

Nitella tenuissima, Kuetz. Holes in 'Scraw bog,' Loughanstown, Westmeath, 13th August, 1892, and 31st July, 1893.—H. C. LEVINGE.

NEW COUNTY RECORDS

COMPRISING PLANTS NOT RECORDED FOR THEIR RESPECTIVE COUNTIES (OR VICE-COUNTIES) IN "TOPOGRAPHICAL BOTANY," ED. II., NOR IN THE RECENT REPORTS OF THIS CLUB.

Sisymbrium officinale, Scop. (var. *leiocarpum*). 105. West Ross, Ullapool, July, 1893.—G. C. DRUCE.

Rosa mollis, Sm. 40. Salop, Clee Hill, Oct., 1892.—CHARLES BAILEY. (See p. 413.)

Galium erectum, Huds. 10. Wight, between Shanklin and Sandown, May, 1893.—C. E. PALMER. (See p. 416.)

Valerianella rimosa, Bast. (*V. Auricula*, DC.) 23. Oxford, near Headington Wick, May, 1893.—G. C. DRUCE.

Arctium nemorosum, Lej. 17. Surrey, Reigate Hill, August, 1884.—W. H. BEEBY.

Crepis taraxacifolia, Thuill. 31. Hunts. Warboys, July, 1893.—A. FRYER.

Sonchus palustris, L. 23. Oxfordshire, June, 1893.—G. C. DRUCE. (See p. 419.)

Pyrola rotundifolia, L. 67. Northumberland, Newham, June, 1893.—H. E. FOX.

Erythræa pulchella, Fr. 22. Berks, Courage Common, Sept., 1893.—G. C. DRUCE.

Sparganium ramosum, Curtis (var. *microcarpum*). 88. Mid Perth, Crianlarich, August, 1893.—E. S. MARSHALL.

Zostera marina, L. (var. *angustifolia*). 105. West Ross, Loch Carron, August, 1893.—H. E. FOX.

Eriophorum gracile, Koch. 9. Dorset, near Little Sea, June, 1893.—E. F. LINTON.

Carex filiformis, L. 9. Dorset, Morden Decoy, May, 1893.—E. F. LINTON.

Spartina Townsendi, Groves. 10. Wight, Yarmouth, Sept., 1893.—E. F. LINTON.

Agrostis canina, L. 57. Derby, by Snake Inn, 11th July, 1893.—W. R. LINTON.

Lastræa dilatata, Presl. (var. *glandulosa*). 35. Monmouth, between Tintern and Trelleck, July, 1893.—A. LEY and W. A. SHOOLBRED.

CORRECTION OF REPORT FOR 1892.

P. 390. "*Agrostis canina*, L. Festiniog, Merioneth, August, 1892.—W. R LINTON."

It was a mistake on my part supposing that any *Deschampsia* was mixed with W. R. Linton's *Agrostis*, which I was aware of a few days after writing to Mr. Druce in acknowledgment of the Exchange Club parcel which I had very hastily looked through; but I did not write to correct the error, as the mis-statement occurred casually in a letter and I had no thought of its re-appearing in the Report.—E. F. LINTON.